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Guide to the
National Museum
at Amsterdam.

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National Museum

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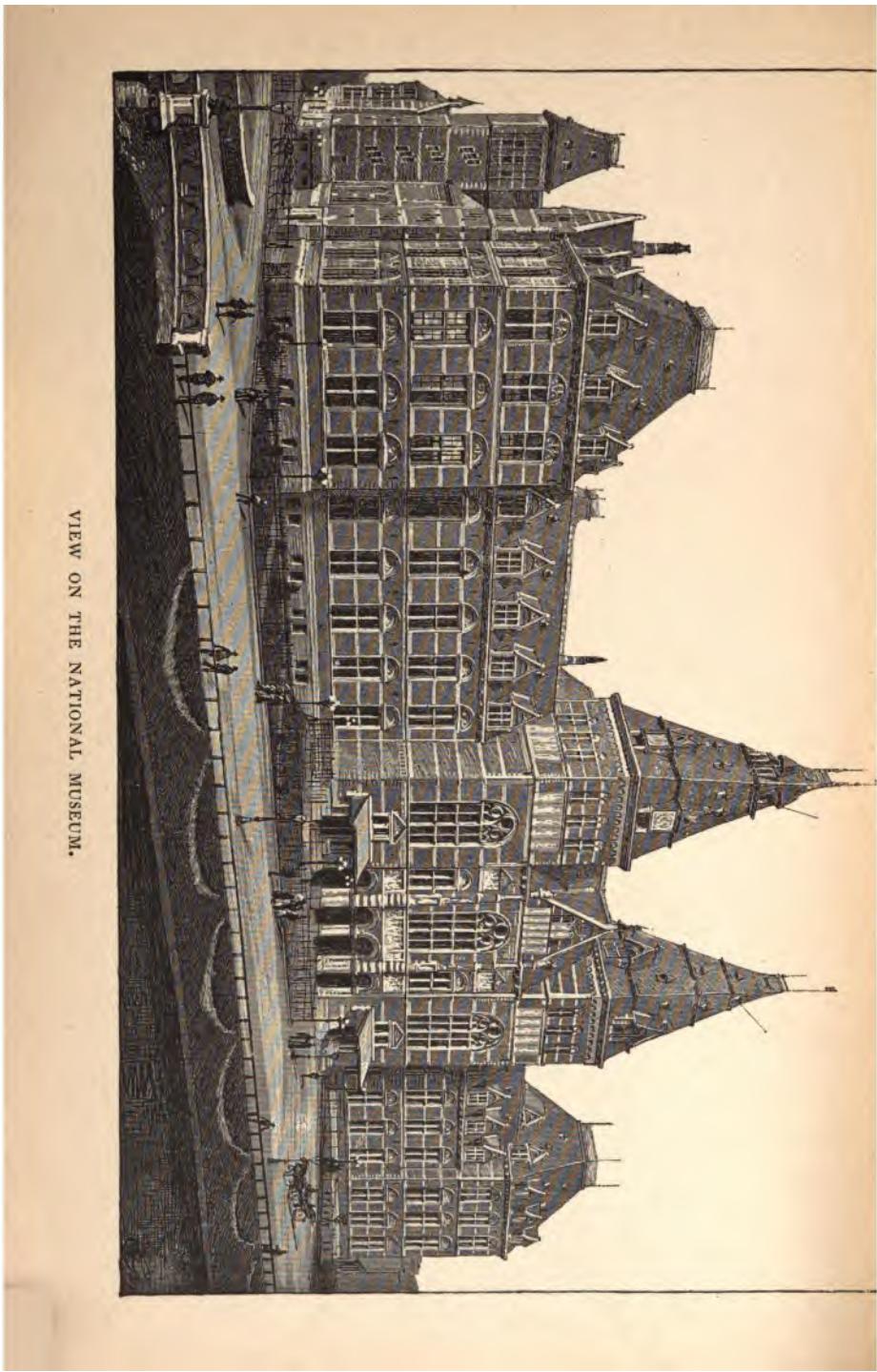
AMSTERDAM

Second Edition; enlarged

SCHIEDAM — H. A. M. ROELANTS



G U I D E



VIEW ON THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.





From Prof. H. N. G. Claeys
Cat. 1894

Amsterdam. Rijks-museum
Nederlandsch museum voor
geschiedenis en Kunst

GUIDE

TO THE

49113

NATIONAL MUSEUM

AT

AMSTERDAM

WITH

ILLUSTRATIONS BY WILM STEELINK

AND

GROUND-PLANS

Second Edition; enlarged

SCHIEDAM
H. A. M. ROELANTS
1890

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 In using this Guide, follow the dotted line indicated
on the ground-plans.



Site. In connexion with the foundation of the Museum it is a fact worth notice, that the ground on which it is built was presented by the City of Amsterdam to the State. It occupies an area of three hectares of which 11,000 square metres are built over.

The open space is laid out in gardens in the Dutch style of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, where clipped hedges of beech and box are variegated by bowers and a maze, while the remainder of the grounds is every here and there adorned with the remains of Dutch monuments of architecture, of late years taken down in various towns, and erected again here. Such

are the old Bergpoort (Mountgate) of Deventer, from the year 1619, and the Heerenpoort (Lord's gate) of Groningen, from 1621, here built back to back against each other; while near the Deventer gate are placed some old pieces of ordnance obtained in 1888. Mutually connected and forming together an elongated quadrangle, we find against the western backwall the old fine archway of the Gymnasium (Grammar School) of Leiden, the portico of the Huygens-house at the Hague, built by Jacob Van Campen, the gate of the old Admiralty of Rotterdam, a wall of the Valkenhof at Breda, and some columns and arches of the demolished Little Church at Edam, etc. Finally some groups of statues from the 18th century and an old bronze Chinese pagoda give a peculiarly quaint character to this park, shortly to be completed.

This surrounding park gives the building the advantage of complete isolation, by which circumstance light is obtained freely, and the comparative safety of the building from fire is promoted. A tunnel, on the southside, connects the eastern and the western portion of the park, separated from the high road by a wrought iron railing.

Building. The walls of the building consist of brickwork (of such a dimension as was not usual in Holland in subsequent times) variegated by free stone. As to the style, the architect has striven strictly to deduce all the forms from and to bring them into harmony with the construction, while the ornamentation is of a piece with that of the Dutch „Renaissance” of the 16th century. Under the building there is an archway 71 Metres long. The facade has a width of 135 Metres. The height of the two principal towers at the facade is 62 Metres, that of the corner-turrets 43 Metres.

**External orna-
mentation. (Northside).** On either side of the two main entrances are placed the figures representing *Architecture, Sculpture, Painting* and *Engraving*: the two former at the east wing of the building, in which are exhibited the Dutch architecture and sculpture in stone, wood, metal and other materials, from the earliest times till the 19th century; the two latter at the west wing, where the cabinet of engravings is placed.



THE VIRGIN OF HOLLAND BETWEEN TRUTH AND BEAUTY. CENTRAL GROUP
OF THE RELIEF OVER THE ARCHWAY.

Over the archway, at the spot where the grand hall is situated, there is for outside ornament a relief representing the Virgin of Holland on a throne, paying homage to the Dutch artists. At her feet there are two figures, as emblems of *Beauty* and *Truth*, in the shape of virgins. *Beauty* appears to the left, holding in her left hand her emblem, the lily branch, and in her right a pair of compasses resting on a globe, the emblem of perfection; her eyes are fixed on the Virgin of Holland, while the lower part of the body is draped. To the right *Truth* is seated, having an open bible in her right and a mirror in her left hand. (See Pict. 1.)

Next to the throne there are two emblematic figures: *Wisdom* and *Justice*; the former like Minerva with cask, lance and shield, the latter with sword and scales; both as guardians and advisers for the homage offered by Holland to the artists, whose works should excel by *Beauty* and *Truth*. On either side some artists are advancing to receive the coronets awarded them by the Virgin of Holland.

To the right are three architects, as the representatives of the Carolingian, the Romane and the mediaeval periods: Eginhart, Charlemagne's architect in front, John ten Doem, the builder of the Cathedral church at Utrecht, and Keldermans who built the town-hall at Middelburg and the church at Zieriksee.

To the left appear: the sculptor Klaas Sluter, the painters Dirk Stuerbout and Lucas Van Leyden.

In the next division comes to the right: Rembrandt, the king of light in front, and grouped around him Adriaen van Ostade, Gerard Dou, Jan Steen and Paulus Potter.

In the division to the left follow first Ridder (knight) Adriaan Van der Werff, Jan Van Huysum, Jacob De Wit, Rachel Ruysch, the flower painter, and the renowned engraver Jacobus Houbraken.

On either side of these groups are placed representations with emblematic figures of the different fine arts.

To the right the art of drawing and painting is represented: in the middle of the background is the model, a beautiful woman and a child; on the fore-ground two figures seated: the painter a man in his prime, bearing the stamp of the earnestness of life, opposite to him a young woman, while both are studying and delineating the

model. In the corner to the right there are two standing figures: the youth holds the drawing pencil, whilst the other with his hand on the boy's shoulder seems to be his adviser. On the left, a little more to the front, two youthful drawers are busily engaged, whilst on the fore-ground the figure of a stalwart man kneeling unrolls a drawing and seems to study the contents of it.

On the left: architecture and sculpture in operation. The architect „Magister operum” is conspicuous by his attitude and gesture: he is dressed in the classical gown and mantle and gives his orders to one of the male figures, apparently the foreman; next to the architect a stonecutter, engaged in tracing his stone with level and compasses; more to the centre a vigorous man carrying a beam to the monument building, a wall of which is represented in the background. On the foreground a sculptor engaged in chiseling a female figure; while a youthful ornamentist comes carrying a stone with festoon-work.

These three reliefs, of which the middle one has a width of 7 M. and the two others of 3.50 M. each, are separated by buttresses, supporting the figures of *Art* and *History*.

Art is represented as a woman holding in her right hand a drawing pencil, brush and chisel, whilst her left rests on a trunk from which shoots a scion, to show that art should always grow and flourish.

History, as a woman crowned with laurels, the roll of history and a pencil in her hand.

The gable is crowned by the figure of *Victory*, a woman with the Dutch crown and spread wings, distributing wreaths.

At the base of this triangular gable are placed two figures in a sitting posture. They represent *Inspiration* and *Labour*, both requisite to produce in art a work at least to be deemed worthy of the crown of victory. The figure placed on the east side represents *Inspiration* in the guise of a youth looking to Heaven. In one hand he has an open book (the Bible), whilst in the other he keeps his pencil, ready to draw the inspiration received. By his side is an eagle, with the ancient as well as the mediaeval poets and artists the emblem of inspiration, since he flies highest and his keen eyes are able to face the sun.

On the westside *Labour* is represented as a man more advanced in years bending over his table. In it he traces with a style the outlines of his study. An ox, the emblem of labour, is placed by his side.

The two large reliefs, adorning this wall somewhat lower, represent emblematically the foundation of the Museum, bearing the date of the royal appointment, July 12, 1876, and on the westside the date of the opening, July 13, 1885.

In consequence of the authorisation given by the Secretary of State for Foreign affairs of 17 June 1880, artists of every nation were invited to enter into a competition for the execution of the works of sculpture to the Museum. This call was attended to by 8 Dutch and 6 foreign artists, with the result that Mr. F. Vermeylen at Louvain was commissioned to execute the figure of *Victory*, the large reliefs, the ornaments over the doors and six figures, and Mr. Bart Van Hove, of Amsterdam, to furnish the figures representing *Inspiration* and *Labour*, as also all the busts over the windows.

In the main building and at the same height in both towers have been placed 26 figures in ornamental tiles, representing the different towns renowned for the culture of art and art-industry.

These figures support the escutcheons or banners of the towns they represent. Group in the centre wall: the Dutch towns, as: Amsterdam, Haarlem, Leiden, the Hague, Delft, Dort, Rotterdam and Gouda.

Group on the right tower east of the archway: the towns of the 'Sticht' and 'Oversticht', as: Utrecht, Deventer, Zwolle, Kampen and Groningen.

Group on the left tower, west of the archway: the towns of the former dukedom of Guelders and the county of Zutphen, as: Maestricht, Nijmegen, Zutphen, Roermond, Arnhem.

Group on the eastside: the towns of Brabant and Friesland, as: Breda, Bois-le-Duc, Bolsward and Leeuwarden.

Group on the westside: the towns of West-Friesland and Zeeland, as: Hoorn, Alkmaar, Middelburg and Zieriksee.

External or- In the south front, at the same height of the building, have been placed two effigies and nine figures (**Southside.**) in ornamental tiles, representing persons who have more especially influenced fine art.

In the main or centre building of this gable the following figures will be placed:

Ornamental tiles: *The Emperor Charlemagne*, who first made arts to flourish in the country by the foundation of the Valkhof with chapel at Nymegen, who had the church of St. Servatius at Maestricht enlarged and also founded the Emperor's chapel at that place.

Hendrik van Vianden, who in the 13th century founded the Cathedral church at Utrecht.

David of Burgundy, bishop of Utrecht, who called the celebrated painters Van Eyck to perform their labours in the Cathedral church.

Monulphus, who built the church of St. Servatius, the crypt of which was discovered in 1882, and has now been quite restored.

Amalia Van Solms, who honored and patronized fine art, and favorably influenced it in the flourishing period of Frederick Henry.

To the right of this: sculptured. *Bernulphus*, bishop of Utrecht, who built and adorned many churches at Utrecht and elsewhere.

In ornamental tiles: *Tulp* and *Six*, burgomasters of Amsterdam, as types of the patronage of arts by patricians in the 17th century.

Left: sculptured. *Frederick Henry* who in the 17th century made especially flourish architecture and greatly encouraged art in general.

In ornamental tiles: *Louis Napoleon*, who, in a couple of years' time, bought objects of art to the value of about 300.000 guilders in behalf of the Museum at Amsterdam, thus laying the foundation of the Dutch State Museum.

King William I, who founded the celebrated Royal Collection of Pictures „Mauritshuis” at the Hague, laid the foundation of the collection of works of art by modern masters at the „Paviljoen” at Haarlem, and who in every way promoted art.

In the large spaces not yet finished at the height of the first floor, where the pictures are kept, the following representations in ornamental tiles will be placed on the front. The centre space against the wall of the Rembrandthall will represent:

Rembrandt painting his „Staalmeesters” (The Syndics) whilst surrounded by his pupils.

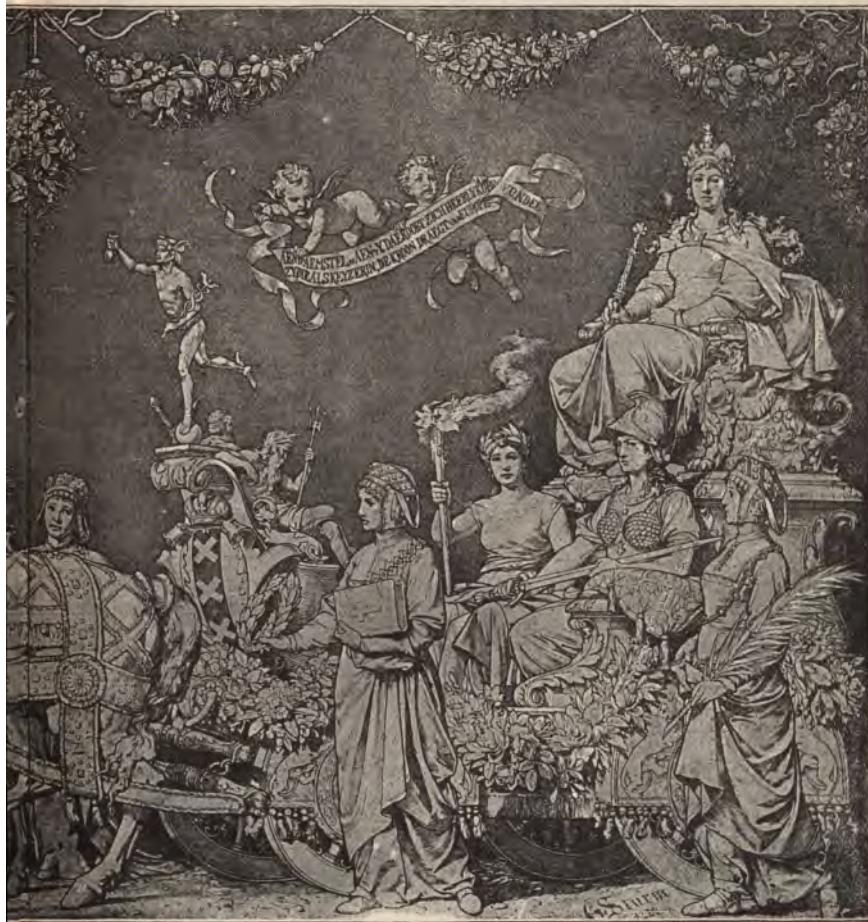
To the right of this: David of Burgundy, receiving the brothers Van Eyck, at Utrecht.

To the left: Albrecht Dürer, on his art-journey through the

Picture 2.



TRIUMPHAL CAR OF THE VI
Group in ornamental tiles at



IN REPRESENTING AMSTERDAM.
the cartoon of Prot. G. Sturm.

Netherlands, received at Bois-le-Duc by the goldsmiths-company and the brethern of St-Luke's guild.

Next to this follow six representations, three to the right and three to the left:

I. William II, king of the Roman empire, count of Holland, considers with his architect the foundation of the castle with the Grand-hall, at the Hague.

II. The foundation of St. Luke's guild, at Amsterdam in the 16th century.

III. Granting the patent of the erection of the manufactory of tapestry, at Middelburg.

IV. The Dutch towns, represented as virgins, present each a stained glass to the church of Gouda, after the fire of 1552.

V. Amalia Van Solms considers with Huygens, Pieter Post and Jacob Van Campen the foundation of the Orange hall.

VI. The Batavian Republic founding the first Public Museum.

External or. I. The foundation of the church of St. Servatius at namentation. Maestricht, by St. Monulphus.

(Eastside.) II. Foundation of the Valkenhof, at Nymegen by the emperor Charlemagne.

III. Foundation of the Cathedral at Utrecht, by Hendrik van Vianden.

IV. The act of building the church of St. John at Bois-le-Duc, in the 15th century.

External or. The glory of Amsterdam is represented here in four namentation. divisions in an historical-emblematic procession of cele- (Westside.) brated persons, who from the 13th to the end of the 18th century have cultivated or in any other way promoted Dutch art, or who have more especially contributed to the glory of Amsterdam; they are preceded by heralds and standard-bearers.

In this procession emperors and kings, statesmen and generals, scholars and artists, Maecenates and merchants, in mixed company, come to pay homage to Dutch art.

The first division contains the authorities: count Floris V, Lord of Amsterdam, 1281; Bishop Guy of Hainault, Lord of Amstel, who

in 1300 granted the town statutes and freedoms, followed by Duke Albrecht of Bavaria, who in 1358 was inaugurated as Ruwaard (governor), with Maximilian, who granted Amsterdam the imperial crown, and Charles V, who in 1515 was inaugurated at Amsterdam. Then follow the statesmen Willem Eggert, Joost Buyck, Willem Bardes as also Allard of Amsterdam, who wrote the first history of Amsterdam, with Jac. Cornelisse, Corn. Teunissen and Dirk Barentsz, artists.

The second division is formed by the princes: Frederick Henry, Maria De Medicis, Christina of Sweden, Cosmo De Medicis. Next by the scholars and statesmen: Hendr. Laurensz. Spieghel, Corn. De Graeff, J. Van de Poll, Joan Huidecop; together with Wouter Valkenier, Gerard Schaep and Gerbrand and Cl. Pancras, who with the architect J. Van Campen founded and completed the Amsterdam Townhall. Further Nic. Tulp, Joh. Six, Joh. Hudde, Andries and Corn. Bicker.

The third division consists of literati and artists: P. Czn. Hooft, Roemer Visscher, Jak. Heemskerk, Krul, Van Baerle, Vossius, Vondel, J. Vos, Joan Bloem, Jan Van der Heyden, Hendrik De Keyser, Stalpaert Van der Wiele, Brederò, S. Coster, Tesselschade, Adam Germes, Sweelinck, Corn. Visscher, Th. De Keyser, Ferd. Bol, Nic. Berchem.

The fourth division represents: the Triumphal car of the Virgin representing the City of Amsterdam closing the procession, preceded and surrounded by trumpeters, banner-bearers and allegorical female figures. Over the car genii are hovering, holding a riband with a couplet of Vondel's, purporting that:

On the Amstel and the Y a glorious prospect opens of her, who as Empress wears the crown of Europe. 1)

All these representations have been executed under the superintendance of the Architect of the Museums of the State, Dr. P. J. H. Cuypers, after cartoons of Prof. G. Sturm.

Further external ornamentation. In the heads of the arches above the windows the principal Dutch artists of former days are immortalized, alternately by bust or name, in sculpture or in coloured

1) See Pict. 2.

tiles. They are divided into two sections, respectively headed by Rembrandt and Van der Helst, whilst the others follow in retrograde chronological order.

Painters: Rembrandt Van Rijn, Frans Hals, M. Van Mierevelt, Ant. Moro, D. Barentsz, Jan Van Scorel, Jacob Cornelissen, Lucas Van Leyden, Corn. Engelbrecht, Dirck Stuerbout, H. and J. Van Eyck.

B. Van der Helst, J. Van Ravesteyn, Thomas De Keyser, J. Lievens, F. Bol, G. Flinck, G. Dou, N. Maes, L. Bakhuysen, C. Troost.

J. Van Ruysdael, M. Hobbema, N. Berchem, Jan Van Goyen, Adriaan Van der Velde, J. Van der Heyden, Willem Van der Velde, Albert Cuyp, Hackaert, Both.

Willem Van Heerlen, Pieter Pourbus, G. Jz. Van Oudewater, Maarten Van Heemskerck, Pieter Christi, Corn. Van Haerlem, Dirk Van der Star, Cornelis Antonisz., J. Jzn. Mostaert, Jeroen Bosch, Paulus Moreelse, Bernard Fabricius Ger. Honthorst, A. Bloemaert, Van den Eeckhout, Koning, J. De Wit, Wijnants.

G. Metzu, Aart Van der Neer, Jan Steen, P. De Hooghe, D. De Heem, Johannes Vermeer (from Delft), Rachel Ruysch, A. Van Ostade, M. D'Hondekoeter, J. B. Weenix, G. TerBurg, Isaac Van Ostade, Em. De Witte, K. Du Jardin, Brueghel, Paulus Potter, A. Van de Venne, C. Van Everdingen.

On the eastside, consequently near the cabinet of engravings, the following are called to remembrance, —

Engravers: Jeroen Ewaldzoon, Corn. Bos, N. De Bruyn, Hondius, Corn. Bloemaert, R. Persijn, H. Bary, D. Matham, P. Soutman, D. De Bray, N. Verkolje, Romeyn De Hooghe, Reinier Vinkeles, Ploos Van Amstel, Picardt, Cornelis Cort, Coornhert, Goltzius, Muller, J. Matham, J. Saenredam, C. De Pas, S. De Bolswaert, W. Jz. Delff, Corn. Visscher, Corn. Van Doelen Hzn., Suiderhoeff, Vaillant, Blooteling, Luiken, Houbraken.

On the Library, the following

Historiographers of art: Lucas De Heer, Carel Van Mander, Arnout Houbraken and Gerard De Lairesse.

Architects, art manufacturers, etc. find their places in the decorative portion inside the Museum. 1)

1) The description of the decoration of the Museum is about the same as what, in 1884, was furnished to some newspapers.

Materials used. For the construction of the Museum the following materials have been used:

- 8,000 piles, from 10 to 18 Metres (400 for Director's house.)
- 160 M³ Oak ground timber.
- 400 M³ Deal ground ribs and floors.
- 8,500,000 Bricks, the greater part of which of large size and 100,000 profile bricks.
- 1,500 M³ Blue free stone, petit granit de l'Ourthe.
- 2,000 M³ White quarry stone, as:
 - Roche d'Euville for outside work and for those parts which have to bear heavy weights.
 - Savonnière for sculpture, outside and inside the building.
- 920,000 KG. Iron for roofs and supports of rafters.
- 2,500 M². Zinc N^o. 16 for roofcovering.
- 50,000 KG. Lead for roofcovering.
- 9,600 M² Roofslates (system Fourgeau).
- 7,000 M² Coarse white, half white and best French glass of different thickness.
- 16,000 M² Floors of mosaic, earthwork, cement and tiles.
- 1,000 M¹ Wrought iron railings round the grounds.

Number of rooms. The building contains the following number of rooms,

Basement	141	rooms.
Groundfloor	70	id.
Ist Floor	67	id.
IIInd id.	32	id.
IIIrd id.	20	id.

Total 330 rooms.

Collections. The Museum was solemnly opened in the name of the King by the Minister of the Home Department, Mr. J. Heemskerk Az., on July 13. 1885. It contains the following collections:

a. the public Museum of pictures 1);

1) Hitherto, with the Cabinet of Engravings, forming the collection in the 'Trippenhuis'.

- b. the public Collection of engravings and drawings;
- c. the Dutch Museum for History and Art, formerly established at the Hague;
- d. the public Collection of works of art by modern masters, formerly established in the Pavilion „Welgelegen” at Harlem;
- e. the Museum Van der Hoop belonging to the city of Amsterdam, lodged before in the former Hospital for Old Men at Amsterdam;
- f. the objects of art and antiquities received as a loan from that city;
- g. the objects of art received as a loan from corporations or private persons;
- h. the public Collection of plaster casts of sculpture;
- i. the library, containing the books and engravings belonging to the said collections and institutions gathered in the Museum.

Management. Under the superintendence of an Imperial committee the general management is entrusted to a chief director; each collection being placed under the management of a special director.

Origin of the collection of pictures. The collection took its origin in virtue of a decree of king Louis Napoleon of April 21, 1808, by which the erection was ordered of a Royal Museum at Amsterdam. It was formed of the remnant of the pictures and curiosities left by the last Stadtholder, William V. The Prince's art-collection proper had, after his departure on January 18, 1795, been carried to Paris by the French. To the remaining works of art were added some pieces taken from public buildings, and some others which since 1798 had been collected in the Palace in the Wood near the Hague; subsequently this collection had, in 1805, again been removed to the ancient cabinet of the Stadtholder, where it obtained the name of „National Museum.” The nucleus of this Museum, consisting of 96 pictures and 38 „curiosities,” was conveyed in December 1808 to the new Royal Museum at Amsterdam. To this were added 57 pictures, bought for about 100,000 guilders on June 6, 1808, at the auction of the collection Van der Pot van Groeneveld at Rotterdam and eight pictures, of the Old School, sent in 1808 from the Hague,

as also 7 pictures, of the Old School too, given by the city of Amsterdam. Further some pictures were received as presents, among which the fine portrait of the Lieutenant-Admiral-General M. A. De Ruyter.

At last, in 1809, the collection Van Heteren, consisting of 137 pictures, was bought for 100,000 guilders. Besides, also in 1809, 7 pictures, from the collection of Mrs. Bicker were obtained by purchase. Finally a number of casts from the Musée Napoléon at Paris and some antiquities from the province of Drenthe were incorporated into the Museum.

The whole collection was placed in some of the upper rooms in the Royal palace on the Dam, whither also the Museum of Natural History from Harlem was conveyed, after which it was opened to the public.

In 1810 the collection was extended by the addition of the numismatic cabinet from the Hague. Further it was resolved to give the Museum the name of Dutch Museum. In the same year this country was incorporated into France, and the city of Amsterdam, as proprietor of the most important pictures, was forced to bear the expenses of the Museum, since else it would have gone the way of all collections of art. It was resolved, September 3, 1814, to remove the collection of pictures, etc. as also the Museum of Natural History, to the 'Trippenhuis'.

In 1815 it was opened to the public. Of the plaster casts some few were presented to the Municipal Academy for drawing and the others to the University of Leiden.

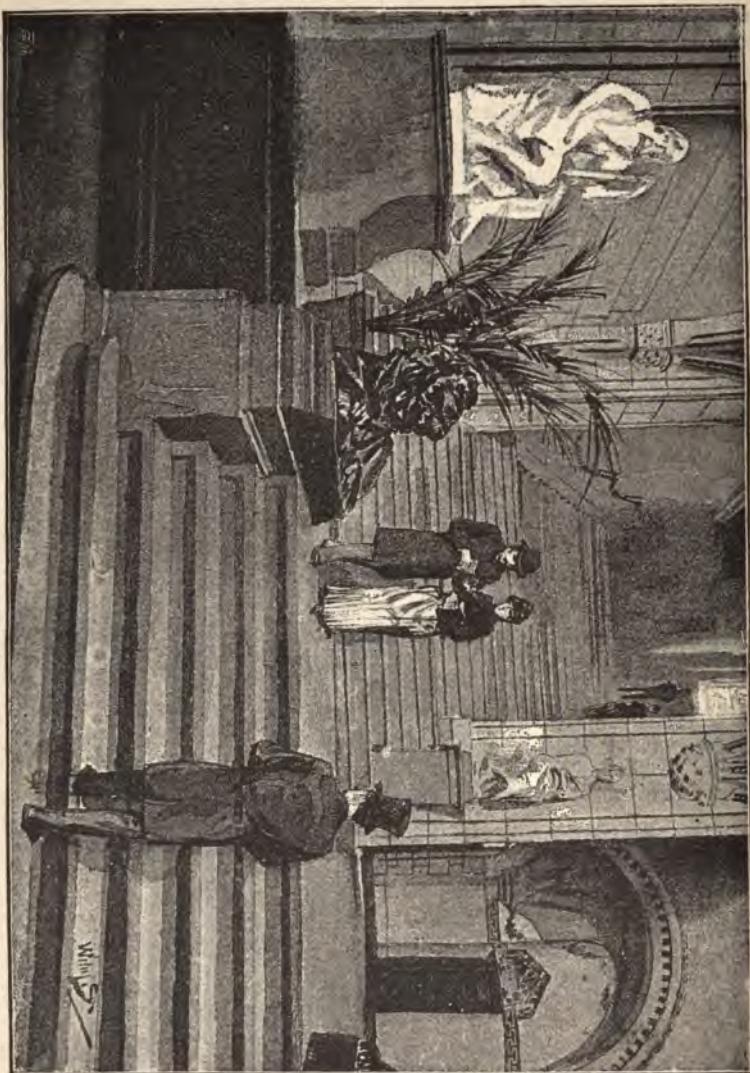
The numismatic collection went back to the Hague in 1816, whilst on the other hand the collection of engravings at the Hague was ceded to the Museum at Amsterdam.

The antiquities, curiosities and sculpture were in 1825 transferred partly to Leiden, partly to the Hague, and the Museum of Natural History to the former town. In the same year some pieces were exchanged for others from the Royal collection of pictures at the Hague.

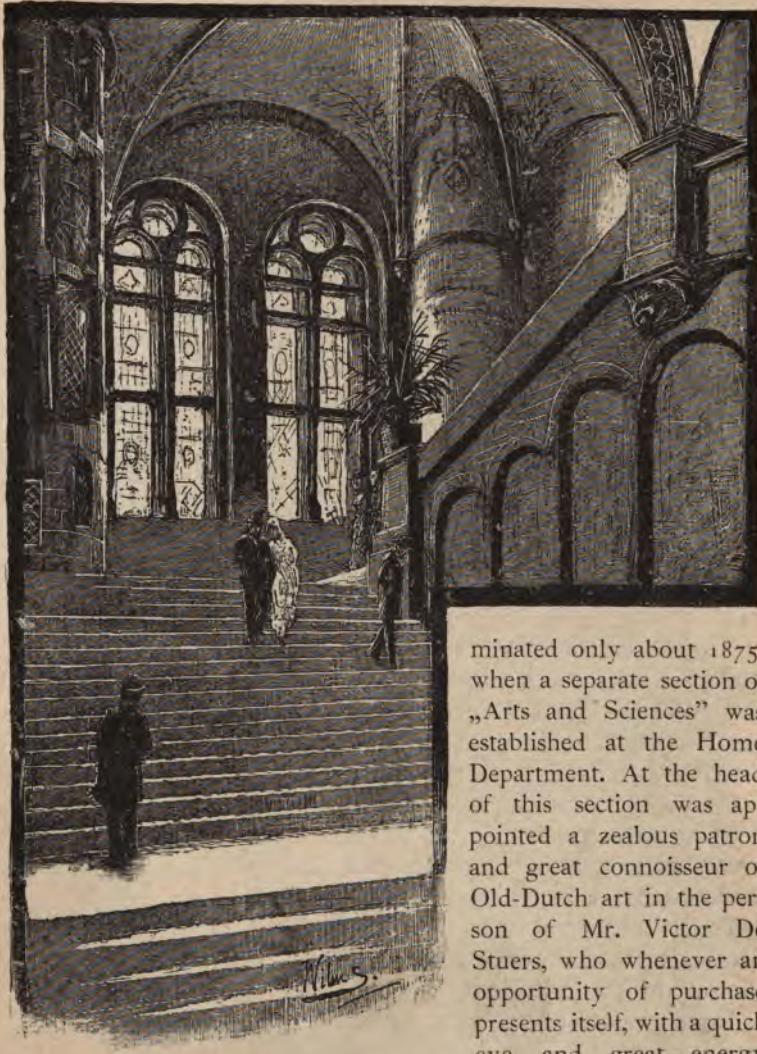
From 1814 till 1830 was a time of thriving for the collection. From 1830, the year when the secession of Belgium took place, a time of stagnation followed, with regard to purchases, and it ter-

Picture 3.

Page 20.



VESTIBULE.*



STAIRS TO THE PICTURE HALLS.
It was in 1875 that the Museum was
able to retain the art treasures for this country. Besides, the Museum
received some highly interesting legacies, viz. the collection Dupper

minated only about 1875,
when a separate section of
„Arts and Sciences” was
established at the Home
Department. At the head
of this section was ap-
pointed a zealous patron
and great connoisseur of
Old-Dutch art in the per-
son of Mr. Victor De
Stuers, who whenever an
opportunity of purchase
presents itself, with a quick
eye and great energy
watches, as much as pos-

(1870), Liotard (1873), Mrs. Van Winter-Bicker (1878), Jhr. J. S. H. Van de Poll (1880), as also several other presents, among which that of Jhr. J. S. R. Van de Poll (1885) deserves separately to be mentioned

Since 1838 the modern pictures had been separated from the collection and added to the Museum of Modern art in the Pavilion „Welgelegen” at Harlem. A second transfer of modern art followed thither in 1848, again to form part of the Museum at Amsterdam 37 years later.

In the last eight years the collection has been greatly enriched by presents and purchase, and that not least in 1885, when it obtained its greatest extension by the addition of pieces, representing Civic guards and Governors, belonging to the city of Amsterdam, and also by some other pictures, which hitherto were hidden in the Townhall, former Workhouse and elsewhere, altogether forming a number of 165 pictures.

Indeed, the old Museum 'Trippenhuis' boasted of some of these pieces, as Rembrandt's „Nachtwacht” (Nightwatch), and 'Staalmeesters' (Syndics), Van der Helst's 'Schuttersmaaltijd en de overlijeden van St. Sebastianus Doelcn' (Banquet of Municipal guards and Masters of St. Sebastian's Shooting company), G. Flinck's Festival of Municipal Guards, Du Jardin's Governors of the Workhouse, and also Willem Van de Velde's View of the Y; but these pieces had never been done justice to by the light in which they were seen there.

Since 1885 the public Collection of Works of art by modern masters, formerly on view in the Pavilion 'Welgelegen' at Harlem, has been incorporated into the Museum. This collection, including some modern pieces already there, counts nearly 200 pictures.

The modern masters are well represented, as well in this collection as by the pictures ceded as loans in 1885 and belonging to the „Society for the formation of a public Collection of Contemporary art.”

The aggregate of the collection of pictures, as well old as modern art, by far exceeds 1900 pieces, among which upwards of 500 as loans.

Staircase and Entrance hall. Entering the building from the side of the Stadhouderskade (Stadholder's quay) we see in the

Picture 5.

Page 21.



ENTRANCE HALL.

vestibule first of all a large list of names, painted in three columns, containing in chronological order the names of the persons of whom presents or legacies have been received.

On either side of the lowest step are placed two lions couchant and two figures in seated posture, representing a Batavian and a



ENTRANCE HALL. DETAIL OF THE SCULPTURE, 1662) Allegory of a distribution of food. — 655. Cornelis Holsteyn (16...—1658) Allegory of a distribution of peat. — 877. Jacob Van Loo (1614—1670) A distribution of food.

On the staircase a pithy quotation from the preface of Vondel's works has been placed:

De Laurier wordt den dichter niet van den gemeenen hoop geschenken/ maar van zullen/ die met kennisse en zekerheit de

kroon uitreiken/ en het snaterbekken der aksteren van swanezang onderſcheiden 1).

Entrance hall. This stair No. 212 of the case leads to ground plan. the Entrance hall 2) — the „salle des pas perdus” of the Museum — excelling by a rich decoration both of sculpture and painting, of which especially the sculptured foliage has a great artistic value, and in several places so delusively runs into painting, that it is often difficult to say where the chisel ends and its task has been continued by the brush.

The ornamentation forms one harmonious whole, to be divided into three parts.

I. The floor represents the material world.

The central space shows the Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end with beams shooting from them; around this the signs of the zodiac, and furtheron water with fishes, plants and species of animals. Next come the months of the year, the four historical rivers of Paradise:

1) The poet is presented with the laurel, not by the common crowd, but by those who, with knowledge and assurance offer the crown, and who distinguish the chatter of magpies from the swan's song.

2) See picture 5. The Entrance hall has an area of 40 M. by 11,46 and is divided into five vaulted compartments. Its height is 13,50.



ENTRANCE HALL. SCULPTURED CORBEL.

the Physon, Gihon, Tigris and Euphrates, and finally, in the four corners, the Sun, Moon and the planets Jupiter and Venus, surrounded by stars.

The space to the left side contains in the centre: Time, round which are Morning, Noon, Evening and Night, and in the corners the four periods of life: Childhood, Youth, Manhood and Old Age.

The space to the right shows in the centre the four chief elements: Air, Earth, Water, Fire, and in the corners the four seasons: Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

Besides, in the mosaic of the floor the following inscriptions are placed in commemoration of the foundation and construction of the Museum:

IV DECEMBER MDCCCLXXIII THE II CHAMBER OF THE STATES GENERAL
PRONOUNCES THE NECESSITY OF THE FOUNDATION OF
A MUSEUM BY THE STATE.

XII JULY MDCCCLXXVI KING WILLIAM III APPOINTS
PETRUS JOSEPHUS HUBERTUS CUYPERS
ACHITECT OF THE BUILDINGS OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

XIII JANUARY MDCCCLXXVII THE FIRST PILE FOR THE FOUNDATIONS
OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM AT AMSTERDAM
HAS BEEN RAMMED INTO GROUNDS PRESENTED BY THE CITY.

II. The walls i) and windows allude to the social world.

III. The ceilings and whatever is at a height with them represent the intellectual world.

The eye is, however, especially struck by the large windows of stained glass which adorn the entrance hall.

These paintings on glass are not from the hand of a Hollander;

i) It is intended in the course of time to decorate the spaces, as yet open, with wall paintings, the subjects of which are taken from Dutch art-history. Between these spaces are the golden initials of King William III and his consort Queen Emma, under whose prosperous reign this grand structure has been raised in honour of this country's art. The walls contain moreover the figures of some animals as emblems the meaning of which is as follows: *Strength* is represented by the Lion, *Gentleness* by the Lamb, *Temperance* by the Camel and *Prudence* by the Serpent.

they are the work of Mr. W. J. Dixon, painter upon glass, in London. We should, however, add that in 1882 six artists, among whom three Hollanders, were invited to enter into competition for these windows. The one who approached nearest what was required was the English painter Mr. Dixon, who was consequently commissioned with the execution.

The three large windows are chiefly decorated with figures relating to painting, architecture and sculpture.

A place of honor has been given here to architecture, as it occupies the centre arched-window (see picture 6) and is represented by four female figures, personifying the principal phases in architecture: the Classical, early-Christian, Gothic and Renaissance styles.

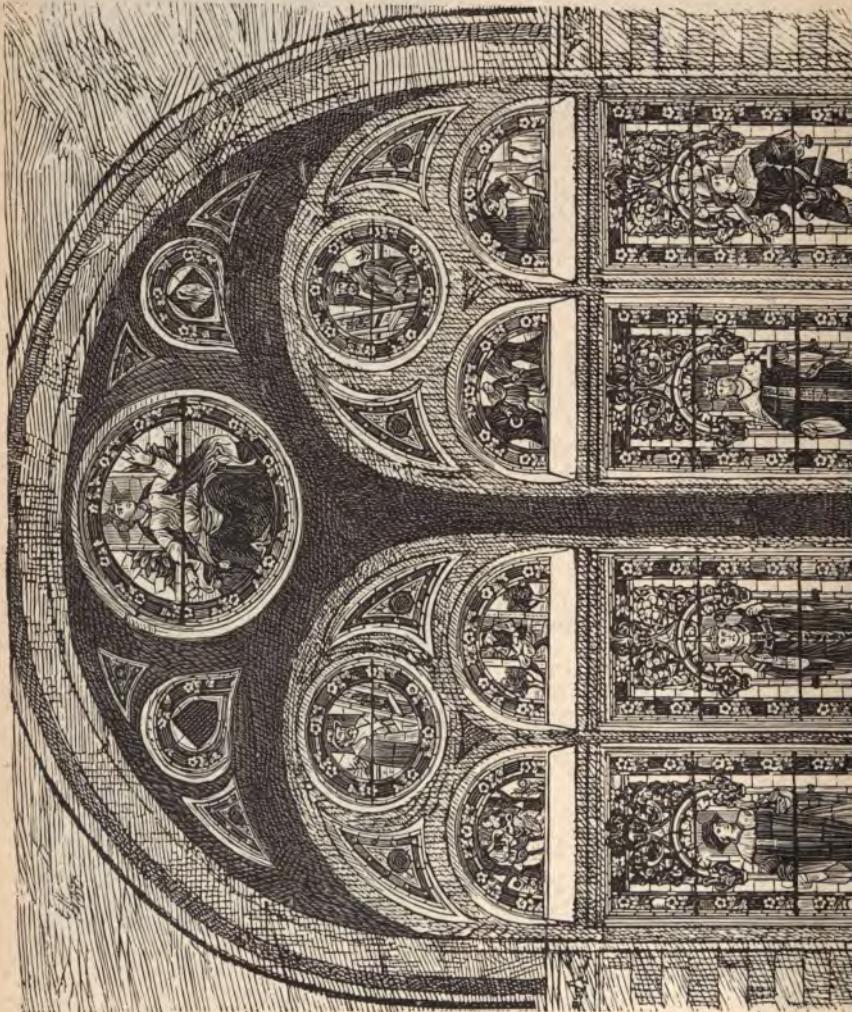
These figures express, in a plastic manner, what is characteristic in the styles of architecture. The peculiar character is given by posture and dress; and the seriousness and calmness of the classical, the religiousness of the ecclesiastical and the gracefulness of the renaissance has been very well rendered here. Each of the female figures holds in her hand the model of a building from these

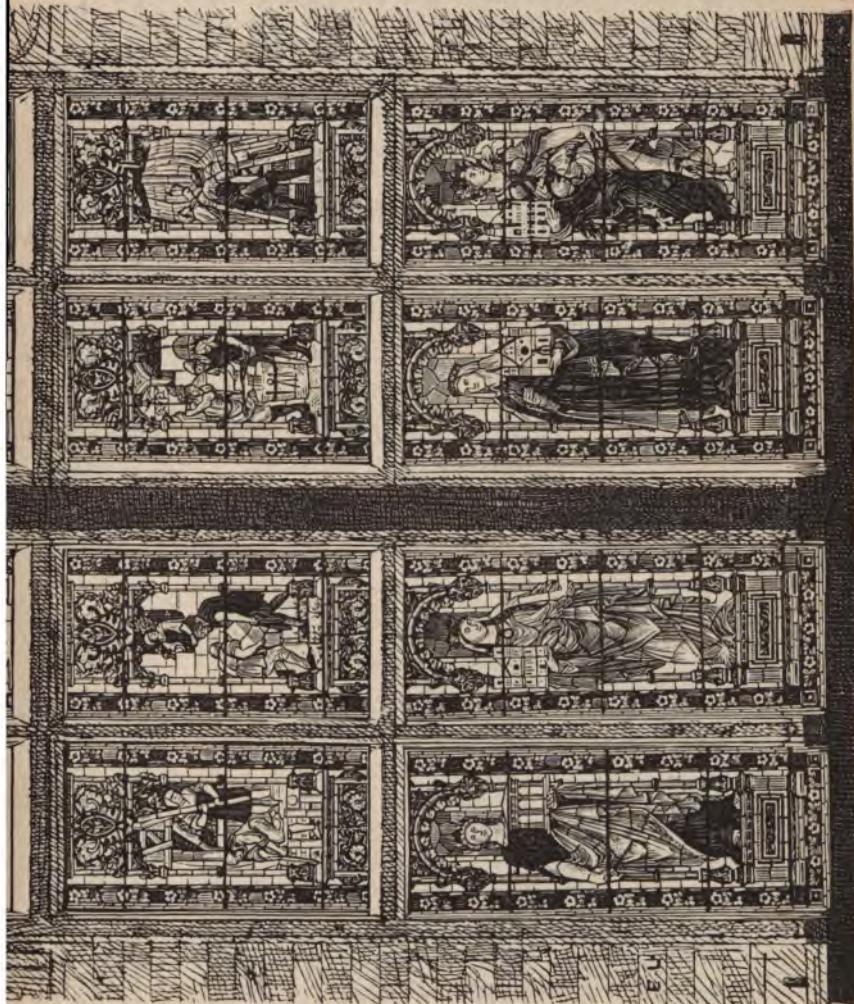


THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE PERIOD OF RENAISSANCE. COMPARTMENT FROM THE CENTRE WINDOW.

Picture 6.

Page 23.





different periods — a Greek temple from Pæstum, the demolished Mary's church of Utrecht, the Grand Hall of William, king of the Roman empire, at the Hague, and the Townhall at the Hague.

The four spaces above them contain the following representations: the process of Architecture in wood, stone and metal, the fourth representing Shipbuilding.

The arched window, left of the spectator, glorifies Painting. The four lowermost spaces represent four masters as the types of the ancient and more recent schools: Apelles, Willem Van Heerle, Lucas Van Leyden and Rembrandt. Straight above these, four spaces represent the process of the art of Fresco Painting, of illuminating manuscripts, of the art of staining glass, and of painting on pannel or canvas.

The arched window to the right relates to sculpture. As with painting, here four of its renowned votaries are seen, viz: Phidias, Sluter, Jan Terwen and Hendrik De Keyser.

In the four spaces above these is represented the practice of Sculpture in marble and other stone, in wood, and the embossing and casting in metal of objects of art.

In the two smaller windows, placed between the three large arched windows, Philosophy, Theology, Poetry and Music find their places; they are represented by Plato, Thomas à Kempis, Vondel and Sweelinck.

The four spaces above these contain pictures of Mathematicians, Doctors, Poets and Singers.

In the twelve spaces of the three large windows, directly under the outline of the arch, social life is represented by the following principal persons: in the centre window, a King, a Warrior, a Priest and a Doctor; in the second window, an Artist, a Merchant, a Farmer and a Fisher; in the third window a Builder, a Weaver, a Potter and a Mechanician.

All the persons in these twelve compartments are represented in the dress of the 16th century.

Especial notice deserve the twelve small medallions in the four half circles, standing for the twelve months, represented by men engaged in different sorts of labour according to the time of the year.

In the six circles above these the portraits are placed of some distinguished Dutch painters on glass: Lange Pier, Jan Van Bronckhorst, Petrus Feddes, Bouchorst, Dirck Pietersz. Crabeth and Wouter Pietersz. Crabeth; the three large circles display in an emblematic way Faith, Hope and Love.

Between the arches about the vaults, the intellectual world or mental life is represented. As point of issue: Poetry finding utterance in words with the poets, — in form and colour with the votaries of the liberal arts: architects, painters, sculptors, engravers and decorators — and in sounds by the composers and bell-founders. The arts observable by sight are placed to the left, — those observable by hearing to the right of poetry.

The arts are represented, in medallions, by celebrated men from different centuries as: the poets by David, Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, Racine, Goethe.

The architects by Eginhard, Pierre De Montereau, Keldermans.

The painters by Memlinc, Raphaël and Frans Hals.

The sculptors by Michel Angelo, Lucca Della Robbia and Aert Quellijn.

The secondary artists by Albrecht Dürer, as an engraver, the brothers Crabeth as painters on glass and Jan De Maecht as a tapestry weaver.

The composers by Gregory, Palestrina, Rolant De Lattere, Obrecht, Sebastian Bach and Richard Wagner.

The bell-founders by Joannes De Traecto, Willem and Jan Van Vechel, Geert Van Wou, Willem and Jan Moer, Hendrik Van Trier, François and Petrus Hemony 1).

In connexion with the above, the following texts, are placed on the wall:

„Ende Godt schiep den mensche nae sijnen beelde. Man ende wijf schiep hij se. Ende Godt seide tot hen: Weest vruchtbaar ende vermenigvuldigt ende vervulset de aerde enbe onderwerpt se. 2)

1) The first known Dutch bell-founder has been the said Joannes de Traecto (of Maestricht) who lived in the 13th century.

2) „God created man in his own image. Male and female created he them. And God said unto them: Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it. Gen. I. 27, 28.



GRAND GALLERY.

Gecft sijnen naem de grootbadighent ende beijt hem/ met de stemme
uwer lippen.

Daer is geschriven/ de mensche en sal by broot alleen niet leven/
maer by alle woort dat door den mond Godts uytgaet.

Laet ons loven de vermaerde Mannen en onze Ouders in haren ge-
slachten.

Alle dese hebben in de geslachten haers volck's glorie gekregen/ ende
in haren dagen syn zu geprezen geweest.

Bloeyen bloemen gelijk leliën/ ende geest reuc en krijeht looveren ter
gratiën.

Deel gloriën heeft de Heere ghemaecht met syn grootbadighedt van
't begin der werelt. 1)

So all these pictures on glass, with portraits and adages on the wall form together an entire chain of thought, having the undeniable merit of being original, and from this very quality already possessing a great charm. 2)

Before leaving the Front-hall it is worth while to pay attention to four nicely painted representations of the chase of the Flemish painter of animals, David De Coninck (1636—17..) adorning the south wall; and further to the graceful group „Prima Vera” — the Awakening of Spring — projected by Bart Van Hove.

Grand gallery. From the Entrance hall we go to the Grand gallery 3), on the right and the left side divided into four the ground-plan compartments, where chiefly large pictures, repre-

1) Give glory to his name and confess him with the voice of your lips. Eccl. Ch. 39.

It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God. St. Matth. IV. 4.

Let us praise the celebrated Men and our Parents in their generations. Eccl. 44. 1.

All these have received glory in the generations of their people, and have been praised in their days. Eccl. 44. 7.

Flourish flowers like lilies, and emit fragrance and get foliage for a grace. Eccl. 39. 19.

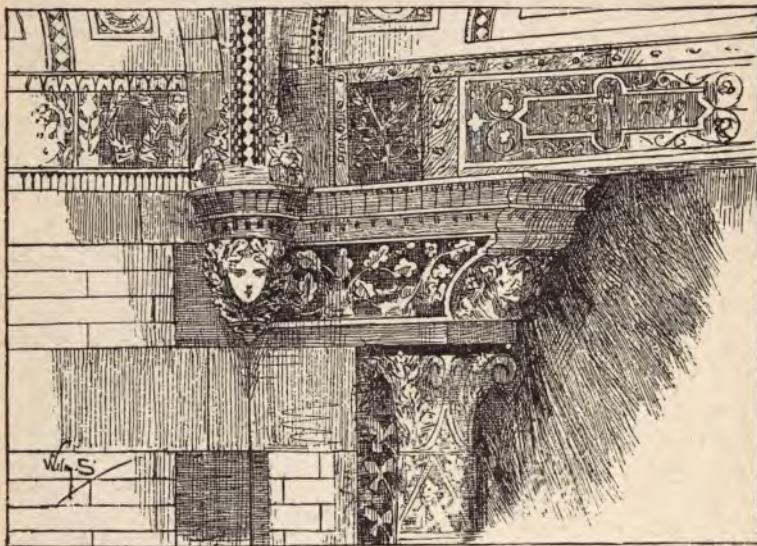
Many glories has the Lord wrought with his magnificence from the beginning of the world. Eccl. 44. 2.

2) Refer also to (J. A. Alb. Thym) „Elucidation of the Decoration of the Front-hall and the Rembrandt hall of the Public Museum. — Amst. C. L. van Langenhuysen 1885” small 8o. Published in Dutch.

3) Height 13.50 M.

senting assemblies of governors, civic guards and shooting-companies adorn the wall (see pict. 7).

In the middle of the gallery are ranged a huge vase ¹⁾ of Algerine marble, a bust of William I, the king, who did so much for art, sculptured by Godecharle in 1815, the large plaster of Paris model of the bronze Victory which decorates the gable of the building and has been moulded by the able hand of the Belgian sculptor François Ver-



GRAND GALLERY. DETAILS OF THE CAPITAL OF THE SCULPTURE AND IRONWORK.

meylen; a small group in marble (children romping) by Jan Baptiste Xavery; a bust in plaster of the statesman Anton Reinhart Falck, by W. Geefs, a present of Mr. J. J. Tideman in 1885. Right and left against the walls the following busts: a marble bust of Dr. H. J. A. M. Schaepman projected by J. Th. Stracké and executed by the latter's son F. L. Stracké, presented to the Museum in 1889. A bust

1) Standing besides this vase the visitor enjoys an interesting view on the distant masterpiece of Rembrandt: *The nightwatch*.

in marble of Pope Leo XII by Louis Royer (1793—1868), also one of Joanna Cornelia Ziesenis, *née* Wattier, celebrated actress (born at Rotterdam 13 March 1762, died at Voorburg 23 April 1827) by P. J. Gabriël (1785—1853); a similar bust of Cornelis Apostool, from 1808 till 1844 Director of the Picture gallery, also by P. J. Gabriël.

Further a bust in terra cotta of Anna of Brunswick—Luneburg, Crown-princess of Great-Britain, consort to the stadholder Willem IV, Prince of Orange, made by Michiel Rijsbrack in 1737; a bust in white marble of the stadholder Prince Willem II, probably by Rombout Verhulst. On the opposite side: two busts in terra cotta of the Princes of Orange, Philips Willem and Maurits by the Antwerp sculptor Joan Claude De Cock (16...—1735), and finally the plaster cast busts of the Stadholder Willem IV and his consort, of which the original, sculptured in marble by J. B. Xavery, is found in the „Mauritshuis” at the Hague: as also the plaster cast busts of the Stadholder Willem V and of his consort Frederika Sophia Wilhelmina, Princess of Prussia, the original in marble of which by Marie Anne Falconet, *née* Collot (1748—1821) may also be seen in the „Mauritshuis”.

High on the wall at both ends of the gallery there are symbolical representations painted by Mr. G. Sturm, born in Austria, by whose artistic talents not only the pupils of the Government school of Art applied to Industry are benefited, but who also by his pencil and brush contributed to the decoration of the building. These paintings are afterwards to be followed by others for which spaces are left open. As to the decoration of the top walls the following is to be noticed: each compartment is devoted to one of our provinces and destined to represent the share which each of them has had in the cultivation of Arts. In the centre of these spaces is to be placed a female figure as a symbol denoting the branch of art in which the province more especially excelled, and on either side figures occupied in the cultivation of this branch, while the coats-of-arms in the corners denote the province and its capital town. The south space relates to North-Holland, where painting, as the characteristic branch of this province, is represented by Rembrandt who, while bending his knee receives the laurel wreath out of the hands of the Amsterdam Virgin, while four artists, among whom the architect of the Townhall, Jacob Van Campen, are placed around. Besides the southern

compartment only the northern one is as yet ready, in this the coat-of-arms of Drenthe is joined to that of Groningen, because the former province cannot boast of any particular cultivation of Art and that there are found no other works of art than buildings in brick of the same kind as those found in Groningen.

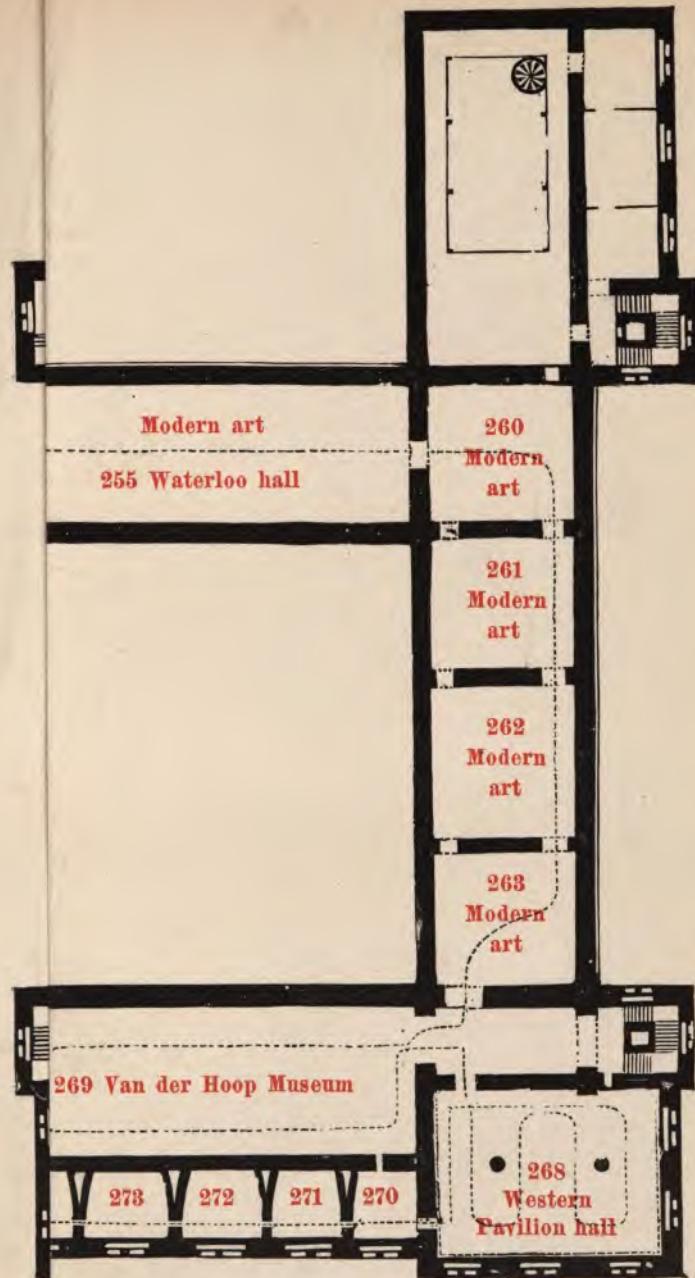
In the construction of the grand gallery, with the cabinets or recesses connected with it, a combination of bricks and iron has been made, in a manner hitherto — 1880 — not yet applied. 1) The central gallery has been entirely covered by cross- and ribbed-vaults in brick, while the key-stone of the arched roof — formed by a stone ring supported by the vault ribs and closing them — emits daylight for lighting the nave. By the application of rafters composed of welded and wrought iron, connected with the brick vaulted roofs of the cabinets, a contrivance is made admitting of lighting from the top, and framing the different divisions into one whole. Besides the manner of decoration is peculiar and new; faithful to the principle once adopted, the construction is at once the point of departure for the ornamentation, even in its minutest details; for instance, the projections and clinch-nails of the iron beams are used as motives in the painted ornamentation.

Visitors are cautioned that the names of the painters placed along the wall have no relation to the pictures hung beneath these; nearly every picture has the name of its artist on the frame; should it be wanting then it is uncertain by whom it was painted.

Grand gallery. Following the dotted line on the ground plan of the picture halls, begin on the left.

First Compart- 565. Dutch school of the middle of the 17th century.
ment left. Portrait of Mr. Willem Van de Velde, Secretary to
Hugh Grotius. — 84. Abraham Hendricksz. Van Beyeren (1620—1675).
Still life with fishes. — 70. Adriaen Cornelisz. Beeldemaker (1630?—17...).
Huntsmen and dogs. — 1611. Jan Baptist Weenix (1621—1666)
Dead game. — 566. Dutch school, middle of the 17th cent. Portrait
of Elselina or Elsie Van Houweningen, the faithful helpmate in the
escape of Hugh Grotius from Loevesteyn, March 23. 1621, afterwards

1) Communicated by the Architect, Dr. P. J. H. Cuypers.



married to Mr. Willem Van de Velde, whose portrait has been mentioned above. — 830. Anthonius Leemans (1630—16..). Still life. — 1552. François Verwilt (16..—1691). The Admiral's little son. — 264. Cornelis Jacobsz. Delff (1571—1643). The poultreer. Present of Mr. A. Bredius, 1883. — 1555. Jan Victors (1620?—16..). Joseph interpreting the butler's and baker's dreams. — 1538. Lieve Verschuer (1630?—1686). The arrival of Charles II, king of England, at Rotterdam, May 24. 1660. — 466 Hendrick Heerschop (1620?—16..) Erechtonius found by Cecrops's daughters.¹⁾. — 634. Dutch school, 2nd half of the 17th cent. The Magistrate and the civic guard of Dordrecht. — 27. Adriaen Backer (1635—1684). Portrait of Daniel Niëllius, Elder of the Remonstrant congregation at Alkmaar. — 592. Attributed to J. Van Wyckersloot. Some persons playing at cards by the side of a cradle, in which a bearded baby is asleep. (Allegorical representation, probably relating to the appointment of Prince Willem III as stadtholder in 1672). Present of Prof. Dr. J. J. Van Toorenbergen, 1882. — 1132. Paulus Potter (1625—1654). Bear-hunting. This picture takes its origin from the house in which Potter's widow lived after her second marriage.

Second Compart. 92. Nicolaes Pietersz. Berchem (1620—1683).
ment left. Ruth and Boas. — 690. Dutch school, middle of
the 17th cent. The unworthy guest. St. Matth. XXII, 11—13. — 75.
Jan Abrahamsz. Beerstraten. The ruins of the old Town-hall at
Amsterdam, after the fire, July 7, 1652. — 33. Jan De Baen (1633
—1702). Portrait of Mr. Johan De Witt, Grand-Pensionary, etc. —
Not numbered. Abraham Cornelisz. Begeyn (16..—1697). Plundering.
— 34. Jan De Baen. Portrait of Mr. Cornelis De Witt, Bur-
gomaster of Dordrecht, Ruwaard (Governor) of Putten, etc. — 19.
Jan Asselyn, named Krabbetje (1610—1652). A swan defending its
nest. Allusion to the vigilance of the Grand-Pensionary Mr. Johan
De Witt, represented by the swan defending its nest of eggs (Hol-
land) against the enemy, viz. England (a swimming poodle). — 821.

1) Erechtonius, son to Vulcan and Minerva, was born with serpent-formed legs; Minerva had entrusted the covered basket with the deformed child to Cecrops's daughters, prohibiting them opening it, yet one of them, Aglaura, opened the basket and discovered the deformed Erechtonius.

Gerard De Lairesse (1641—1711). Mars and Venus. — 926. Michiel Jansz. Van Miereveld (1567—1641). Portrait of Jacob Cats, Poet and
Picture 8.

Page 35.



359. BERNHART FABRITIUS.

PORTRAIT OF AN ARCHITECT WITH HIS WIFE AND CHILD.

Grand-Pensionary. — 791. Philips De Koninck (1619—1688). Entrance of a wood, with figures by Adriaen Van de Velde. — 1313. Joris Van Schooten (1587—1651). Adoration of the Magi. — 405.

Jan Van Goyen (1596—1656). View of a river. — 366a. Govert Flinck (1615—1660). Portrait of the Receiver Johan Uitenbogaart. — 820. Gerard De Lairesse, Mars and Venus. — 333. Nicolaes Eliasz Pickenoy, named Claes Elias (1590?—16..). Corporalship of Captain Jacob Rogh and Lieutenant Anthony De Lange. Originating from the Voetboogsdoele (company of the cross-bow); possession of the city of Amsterdam¹⁾. — 80. Anthonie Beerstraten (16..—16..). View of the former Regulierspoort at Amsterdam, in winter. Held as a loan from the heirs of Mrs. P. M. N. Van Holte tot Echten, 1883. — 352. Caesar Van Everdingen (1606—1679). Portrait of a Clergyman. — 91. Nicolaes Pietersz. Berchem. A ferry. — Not numbered. Jacob Hagers (1614—16..). The meeting of Jacob and Esau. Present of Mr. A. J. Enschedé, 1889. — 824. Gerard De Lairesse. Allegory of Virtue, originating from the „Werkhuis” (work-house); possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 407. Jan Van Goyen. View of the Valkenhof at Nymegen. — 353. Caesar Van Everdingen. Portrait of a lady, counterpart of N°. 352.

Third Compart. — 1607. Jan Weenix (1640—1719). Dead game and
ment; left. hunting gear. — 458. Abraham Van der Hecken
(16..—16..). Butchery. Present of Mr. J. H. Van Marwyk Kooy,
1886. — 359. Bernhart or Barent Fabritius (16..—16..). Portrait of an
architect with his wife and child, perhaps that of the Leiden archi-
tect Willem Van den Helm. — 1606. Jan Weenix. Dead game and
fruit. — 196. Cornelis Brisé (1622—16..). Still life. Present of Mr.
A. Bredius, 1885. — 246. Anthony Jansz. Van der Croos (1606—
1662?). View of the castle of Egmont in good condition. — 664. Melchior D'Hondecoeter (1636—1695). Menagerie. — 814. Gysbert
Van de Kuyl or Vercuylen (16..—1673). Company making music.
Present of Mr. A. Bredius, 1885. — 970. Nicolaes Cornelisz. Moeyaert.
(159..—1669?). Three kinds of choice, Love, Wealth and Wine.
Present of Mr. A. S. J. Koch, 1874. — 253. Aelbert Cuyp (1620—
1691). Birds fighting. — 361. Govert Flinck. Isaäc giving Jacob his
blessing. — 362. Govert Flinck. Civic banquet on the signing of the
Peace of Munster, 1648. The captain of the civic guard, Joan Huide-

1) The pictures held as loans from the city of Amsterdam have the City arms in the right corner of the frame at the bottom.

coper van Maarseveen, is congratulated by the inferiors under his command. Originating from the council-of-war chamber of the old Townhall; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 437. Joris Van der Hagen of Verhagen (16..—1669). Dutch landscape. According to some this is a picture by Jacob Van Ruisdael. — 410. Barent Graet (1628—1709). Allusion to charity. Originating from the Old Men and Women Hospital; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 688. Romeyn De Hooge (1645?—1708). Emblematic representation of Mint-matters. — Not numbered. Cornelis Van der Voort (1576—1624). Portrait of Cornelis Pietersz. Hooft, Burgomaster of Amsterdam. — 662. Melchior D'Hondecoeter. The duck-pond. — Not numbered. Nicolaes Maes (1632—1693). The prayer without end. This picture is the principal work of this renowned master. Legacy of Adriaan La Coste to the Society „Felix Meritis”; since 1889 possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 1227. Jacob Van Ruisdael (1628?—1682). Cascade. — Not numbered. Dutch school, 1st half of 17th cent. The castle of Teylingen. — 172. Juriaen Ovens (1623—1678). Portrait of Pieter Cornelisz. Hooft. Drost (Bailiff) of Muiden, poet and historian. — 663. Melchior D'Hondecoeter. Clucking-hen in agony.

Fourth Compart. 475. Bartholomeus Van der Helst (1611?—1670).
ment: left. Male portrait. — Not numbered. Jan Baptist Wolferf (1625—16..) Shalmplayer. Present of Mr. A. Bredius, 1889. — 222. Adam Camerarius (16..—16..) Christ and the Centurion. — 1589. Cornelis Van der Voort. Representation of civic guards with 21 figures. Possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 476. Bartholomeus Van der Helst. Female portrait. — 273. Simon Van der Does (1653—1717) Maternal love. — 287. Joost Cornelisz. Droochsloot (1586—1666). Lodgment of the poor. Originating from the Workhouse. Possession of the city of Amsterdam. — Not numbered. Johan Meerhout (16..—16..) Landscape with figures. Present of Mr. A. Bredius, 1888. — 343. Nicolaes Eliasz. Pickenoy, *alias* Claes Elias. Portrait of Reynier Ottsz. Hinlopen. — 971. Nicolaes Cornelisz. Moeyaert. Five 'Regenten' (Governors), two Regentessen ('Governesses) and one Official of the Old-men- and -women-hospital (1640). — 826. Adriaen Van Nieulant. (1587—1659?) Captain Abram Boom

and Lieutenant Anthony Oetges with seven bowmen of the company, who September 23, 1623 marched out of Amsterdam to protect Zwolle, at the invasion of the Spanish troops from Lingen in the 'Zevenwolde'. This picture had been left unfinished by Claes Lastman at his death. Originating from the great military-council-chamber; possession of the city of Amsterdam.

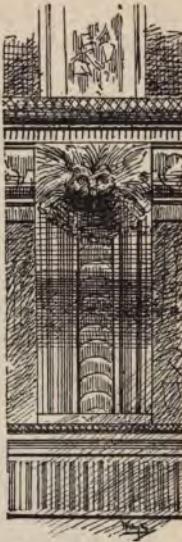
— 342. Nicolaes Eliasz. Pickenoy, said Claes Elias. Portrait of Tryntje Tysdr. Van Nooy, wife of Reynier Ottsz. Hinlopen. — 409. Jan Van Goyen. View of the city of Dordrecht. Originating from the Workhouse; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 656. Gysbert D'Hondecoeter (1604—1653?) Landscape with figures. — 1147. Adam Pynacker (1621—1673) The shore of an Italian lake. — 1046. Jacob Ochtervelt (16..—17..) Four Governors of the Leprozenhuis (Lepershospital), with the housemaster and a woman, with two children. Originating from the Leprozenhuis; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 252. Aelbert Cuyp. Landscape with shepherds and cattle. — 1282. Dirck Dircksz. Santvoort (1610—1680). Four Governors and an Official of the 'Saaihal' (cloth-hall). 1643. Originating from the room of the Masters of the cloth trade; lately from the 'Leprozenhuis'; possession of the city of Amsterdam.

Rembrandt-hall. Though here the pictures take the chief place, yet the hall itself deserves attention as well 1).

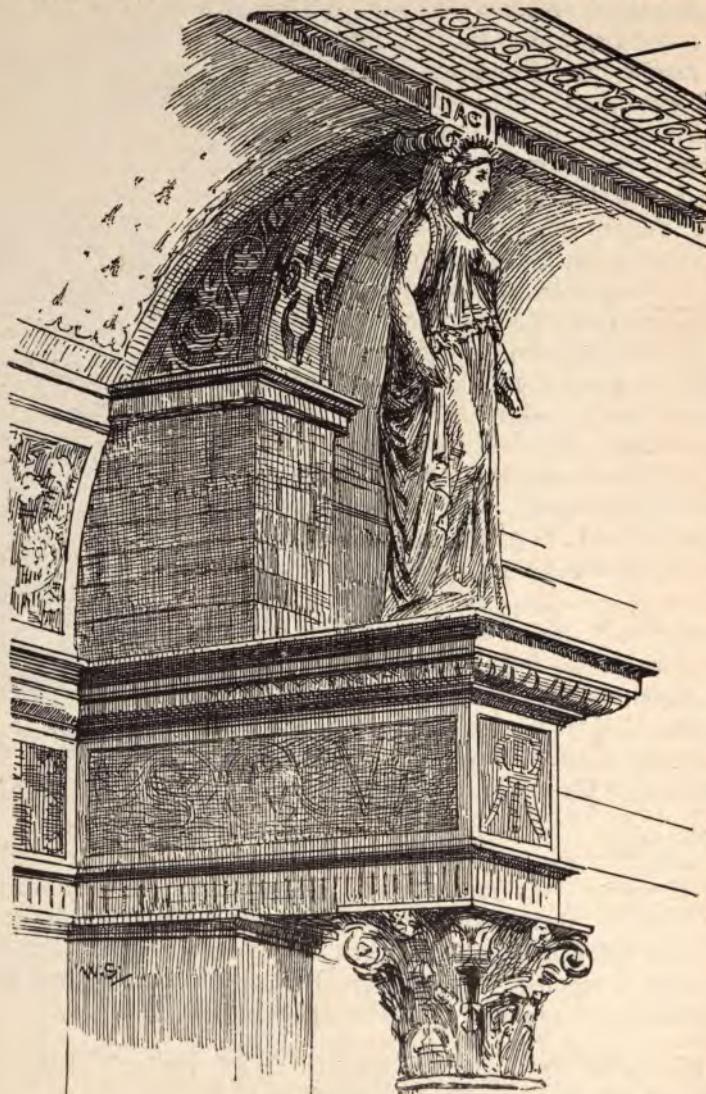
No. 243 of the ground-plan. On four columns of sunny-gray coloured Hungarian marble are placed caryatides carrying the vault on which the glass roof rests. These caryatides are female figures of gilt stone expressing, with a hint at Rembrandt's mastery over light and shade, the variations caused by light and dark.

Here is Morning, represented by a virgin with her right hand removing her thin veil and holding roses in her left.

1) It measures 20 M. by 14.50 and 10 in height.



REMBRANDT HALL.
ONE OF THE BRACKETS
OF THE FRIEZE.



REMBRANDT HALL. ONE OF THE CARYATIDES.

Day, a woman in her prime, surrounded by rays, with the sun-sceptre in her hand. (see pict. 9).

Evening, a woman decked with flowers, with an olive branch in her hand; her head and the upper part of her body are covered with an embroidered veil.

Night, dressed in a starry mantle; a veil covers her face; holding a torch in one hand, she keeps herself wrapped in her mantle with the other.

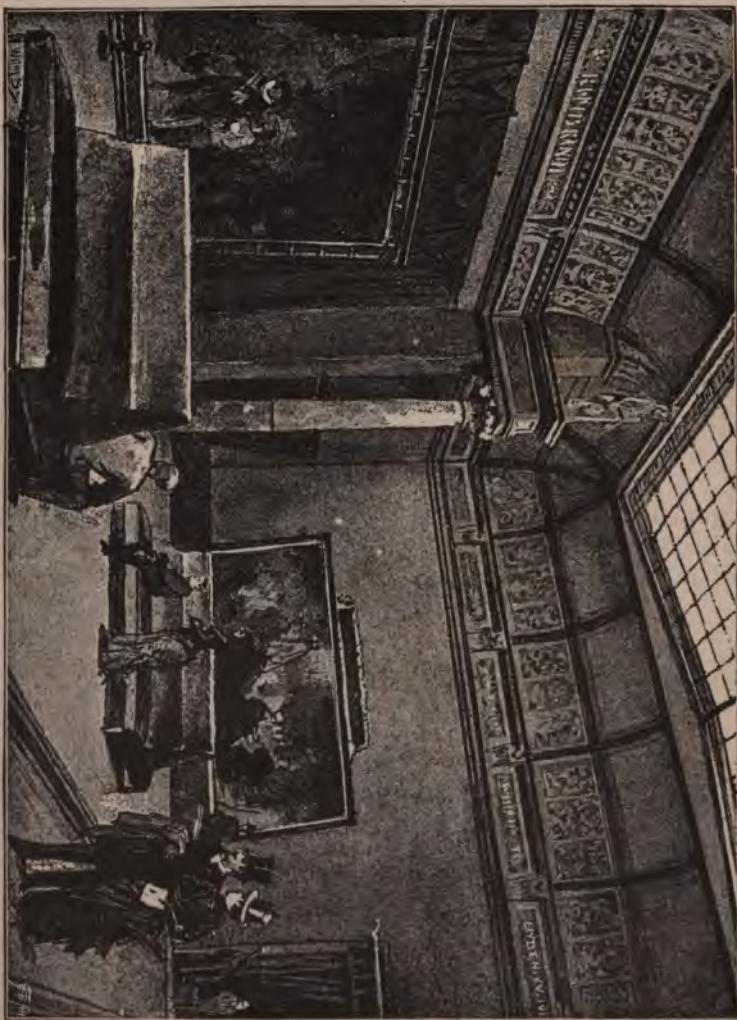
In the frieze on the walls several brackets of hewn stone have been placed, ingeniously alluding to the very meaning of these four caryatides, according as they are placed; so with Morning there is a crowing cock, the heads of a maiden and a youth on waking; with Noon — to express the southern character — an Egyptian woman, an eastern type and a lion; with Evening, most suitable to amusement, a female head decked with roses, is placed, moreover a male head in a fool's cap hinting at revelling; while with Night a bat, a female head in poppies, a sleepy female and male head, and a night-owl sufficiently express the meaning. (see pict. 10).

Beginning above his master-piece and continued over the four walls some particulars of the great artist's life are stated in golden letters in the frieze, to the following purport:

REMBRANDT, SON TO HARMEN GERRITSEN VAN RIJN AND NEELTGEN WILLIAM'S DAUGHTER VAN SVYDTBROVCH — BORN IN THE WEDDESTEEG AT LEYDEN XV JULY MDCVII — AT SINT ANNA PAROCHIE UNITED INTO MARRIAGE XXII JUNE MDCXXXIII TO THE LEEUWARDEN BURGOMASTER'S DAUGHTER SASKIA VAN VIJLENBORGH WHO IN JUNE MDCXLII LEFT HIM A WIDOWER — HE DIED AT AMSTERDAM VIII OCTOBER MDCLXVIII AND WAS BURIED IN THE WEST CHURCH.

Rembrandt's initials are found in the mosaic of the floor and on the wall, where also those of his wife are placed.

Pictures; on the right: 364. Govert Flinck. Corporalship of Captⁿ. Aelbert Bas and Lieut. Lucas Conyn, 1645. Originating from the Burgomasters' chamber in the old Townhall; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 467. Bartholomeus Van der Helst. The Schuttersmaaltijd (Civic-guard banquet) held June 18. 1648 in the upper-hall



REMBRANDT HALL.

of the Cross-bow or St. Joris company-house at the 'Singel' in celebration of the peace of Munster. Originating from the St. Joris Doeple (shooting-company), subsequently placed in the large military-council-chamber of the Townhall; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 724. Karel Du Jardin (1622—1678) Governors of the Workhouse, 1669. Possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 1246. Rembrandt (1606—1669) Corporalship of Captⁿ. Frans Banning Cocq and Lieut. Willem Van Ruytenburg van Vlaerdingen, Lord of Vlaerdingen, 1642, generally known under the name of „the Nightwatch;” the most celebrated picture of this great Master. Originating from the Kloveniersdoeple (Arquebusiers' shooting-company), subsequently placed in the small military-council-chamber of the Townhall; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 444. Frans Hals the Elder (1580—1666) Corporalship of Captⁿ. Reynier Reael and Lieut. Cornelis Michielsz. Blaeu 1637, the so-called „thin company”. Originating from the large military-council-chamber of the Townhall; possession of the city of Amsterdam 1). — 477. Bartholomeus Van der Helst. Corporalship of Captⁿ. Roelof Bicker and Lieut. Jan Michielsz. Blaeu before the Brewery „de Haen” (the Cock) on the corner of the 'Lastaadje' (Geldersche kade and Boomsloot), 1639. Originating with the large military-council-chamber of the Townhall; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 1279. Joachim Van Sandrart (1606—1688) Corporalship of Captⁿ. C. Bicker Van Swieten, ready to go and receive Maria De Medicis, Queen-Dowager of France, whose marble buste is in the midst of them; Sept. 1. 1638. Originating from the Kloveniersdoeple, (Arquebusiers' shooting-company), afterwards placed in the Burgomasters' room of the old Townhall; possession of the city of Amsterdam.

In a fine oak shrine in the Rembrandt hall is deposited the Golden book of the Museum, destined for the signatures of Royal and other illustrious visitors.

The first leaves in this book contain the record relating to the opening of the museum to the following purport:

1) The civic-guards picture by Hals was „made up,” i. e. in part completed by Pieter Codde. (Cf. P. Scheltema, Aemstels Oudheid [Amsterdam's Antiquity] VII 134). However Hals' style of painting is conspicuous in this fine piece.



CAROLINGIAN HALL.

'On July 13 of the year 1885, the 37th year of king William the Third's reign, the national Museum was opened in H. M's name by his Excellency the Minister of the Home Departement, Mr. Jan Heemskerk.

The construction, begun in MDCCCLXXVII, was executed according to the plans and under the conduct of the Architect of the Museum Petrus Josephus Hubertus Cuijpers.

In remembrance whereof this record is signed by the authorities present at the solemn opening, 1).

Carolingian. Going from the Rembrandt hall to the other picture-hall. No. 236 of halls we pass through a room, being an imitation of the ground-plan. the emperor's hall of Charlemagne in the narthex of St. Servatius's at Maestricht (see pict. 11). This hall belongs, so to say, to the one situated underneath it, just as this is the case at Maestricht.

The decoration of the door as also the curious window glass, nicely framed in lead, deserve particular notice. They are careful reproductions of various samples from a remote period. In the centre of the floor mosaic Charlemagne's initials are placed.

International The hall entered next is the International hall 2), hall. No. 235 of thus named because the pictures of foreign masters the ground-plan. have been brought together here. On the walls are to be seen the coats-of-arms of countries and towns where art flourished of yore.

a. German tribe. Bruges, Brussels, Ghent, Antwerp, Cologne, Augsburg, Nurnberg, Maestricht.

b. Italy. Bologna, Sienna, Florence, Rome, Venice, Napels, Milan.

c. France. Paris.

d. Spain. Madrid.

The Flemish school is represented in this hall best by far; the pictures by German masters are not sufficiently numerous to be kept separate and have therefore been joined to the Flemish school. This is also the case with the Italian and French masters.

Beginning to the right on the south wall: 1220 Hans

1) This nicely drawn calligraphic document is from the hand of the Architect and Civil-Engineer Jos. Th. J. Cuijpers, son to the architect of the Museum.

2) Measuring 28.90 M. by 9.20; height 8 M.

Rottenhammer (1564—1623) Mars and Venus. — 1562. Flemish school, 2nd half of the 16th cent. Doomsday and the seven capital sins. — 1406. David Teniers the Younger (1610—1690). Village inn. — Not numbered. Attributed to Maerten De Vos (1532—1603). Susanna and the Elders. — Not numbered. Alexander Adriaensen (1587—1661). Fish. — 1407. David Teniers the Younger. Temptation of St. Antony. — 742. Jacob Jordaens (1593—1678). The piece of money in the mouth of the fish; St. Matth. XVII, 27; originating from the Workhouse. Possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 420. Pieter Gysels (1623—1691). View of a Flemish town. — 211. Jan Brueghel the Elder, surnamed Velvet Brueghel? (1568—1625) Adoration of the Magi. — 209. The same. Landscape on a river. — Not numbered. Joachim Bueckeleer (1515?—1573). A Flemish kitchen, in the background Christ with Mary and Martha. — 309. Anthony Van Dyck (1599—1641). Portrait of Nicolaes Van der Borcht, Burgomaster of Antwerp. — 741. Jacob Jordaens. A Satyr. — 244. Casper De Crayer (1584—1669). Adoration by the shepherds. — 1360. Adriaen Van Stalbemt (1580—1662). Landscape with trees. — 1012. Pieter Neeffs the Elder (157. — 1661?) View in the Dominican-church at Antwerp. — 965. Anthony Mirou (15..—16..). Wooded landscape. — 1630. Jan Wildens (1586—1653). View of the city of Antwerp from the landside 1). Present of Jhr. Dr. J. P. Six, 1852. — 245. Casper De Crayer. The Descent from the Cross. — 307. Anthony Van Dyck. Portrait of William II, born May 27, 1626, died Nov. 6, 1650, Prince of Orange, with his bride Mary Stuart, born 1631, died Jan. 3, 1661, Crownprincess of England, daughter of king Charles I. 2) 1634. — Joos Van Winghe (1544—1603). Night banquet and masquerade. — Not numbered, Frederik Van Valckenborgh (1570?—1623). Mountainous landscape. — 1404. David Teniers the Younger. Soldiers' guard-room. — 370. Frans Francken the Younger (1581—1642). Allegory of the Emperor

1) Mr. Max Rooses, custos of the Museum Plantin-Moretus at Antwerp drew our attention to this remarkable canvass, one of the two pictures, views of Antwerp from the side of the Scheldt and from the land-side, ordered to the painter by the Town-government, and on May 23, 1635 both paid with 600 florins (Antwerp Archives VII, 37).

2) This portrait is from the year 1641, and represents the Prince at the age of 15 and his bride at that of 10; it is the last picture made by Van Dyck.

Charles the Fifth's abdication at Brussels in 1555. — 206. Jan Brueghel the Elder, surnamed Velvet Brueghel. The fable of Latona. Leto or Latona, loved by Zeus (Jupiter), whom she bore two children — Apollo and Diana —, was persecuted everywhere by her lover's jealous spouse, Juno. In her flight with her children wishing to quench her thirst in a water, some peasants by their feet and tools made it muddy and utterly unpalatable ; incensed at this unmerciful behaviour, Latona changed those peasants into frogs. — 894. Vincent Malo (1600—1650?). Company of peasants. — 895. Vincent Malo. Christ with Mary and Martha. — 975. Joos De Momper (1564—1635) Landscape. — 53. Hendrick Van Balen (15..—16..). Homage of Bacchus to Diana. — 689. Daniel Van Heyl (1604—1662). Landscape and river. — 1338. Gerard Seghers (1591—1651). Christ and the penitent.

East wall: 1343. Frans Snyders (1579—1657). Fruit and dead game. — 1633. Thomas Willeboirts, named Bosschaert (1614—1654). Mars and Venus. In the face of the god of war, probably the portrait of a general of the 17th cent. has been expressed. Possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 1352. Spanish school; 17th cent. Portrait of Karel Balthazar, Infant of Spain, son of King Philip IV, at a youthful age; born Oct. 17, 1629; died Oct. 9, 1646. — 542. Spanish school, 1st half of the 16th cent. Christ deplored by the women. — 1351. Spanish school, middle of the 17th cent. The spiritual marriage of Saint Catharine. — 714. Unknown, formerly under the name of Jusepe Ribera. Allusion to instability. — 996. Bartholome Esteban Murillo (1618—1682). The Annunciation to the Virgin.

North wall. 197. Elias Van den Broeck (16..—1708). Flowers. — 1325. Jacobus Van Schuppen (1669—1729). Portrait of Eugene Francis, Prince of Savoy-Carignan, celebrated general of the Imperial armies; born Oct. 18, 1663, died April 21, 1736. — 1219. Hans Rottenhammer. Mary with the child Jesus. — Not numbered. Elias Van den Broeck. Flowers and insects. Present of Mr. J. B. Westerwoudt, 1888. — 195. Paulus Bril (1554—1626). Ruins. — 1222. Petrus Paulus Rubens (1577—1640). Cimon and Pera; Roman filial love. According to the tale of ancient writers 1) Cimon was committed to prison and condemned to be starved to death; his daughter

1) Festus and Solinus.

Pera, however, knew how to get access to him and to save his life by feeding him at her breasts. The magistrate learning this act of devotion, set Cimon at liberty. — 1405. David Teniers the Younger. Working people taking rest. — 180. Joseph Van Bredael (1688 - 1739). View of a village on a river. — 1344. Frans Snyders. Dead game and vegetables. — 208. Jan Brueghel the Elder, surnamed Velvet Brueghel. Landscape on a river. — 315. Flemish school, 1st half of the 17th cent. Holy Family. — 1245. David Ryckaert III (1612-1661). Shoemaker's workshop. — 207. Jan Brueghel the Elder, surnamed Velvet Brueghel. View of a town on a river. — 418. Giovanni Francesco Barbieri, surnamed St. Guercino (1591-1666). Copy. Mary Magdalene. — Not numbered. Abraham Brueghel, named Ryngraaf (1631-16.). Fruits. — 202. Christoforo Allori, named Bronzino (1577-1621). Judith with the head of Holofernes. Ancient copy. — Not numbered. Sebastiaen Vrancx (1573-1647). Market-view in a Flemish town; possession of the Royal Antiquarian Society. — 371. Frans Francken II (1581-1642). Adoration of Mary and the child Jesus. Present of J. F. W., Baron Van Spaen van Biljoen, 1808. — 225. School of Michel Angelo Amerighi, surnamed Caravaggio (1569-1609). Death of Orion. In Greek mythology Orion appears as a handsome, stalwart huntsman, who was loved by Eos (Aurora), which so much incited the gods, that Artemis (Diana) pierced him with an arrow. After his death Zeus (Jupiter), at Artemis' prayer, placed him as a constellation in the heavens. — 716. Italian school (school of Ferrara, about 1530). Marriage of the Virgin. — Not numbered. Italian school of the 17th cent. Saint Sebastian. Present of Mr. A. Willet, 1887. — 551. Italian school, middle of the 16th cent.; probably painted by a Dutch or Flemish artist in Italy. Harpsichord-player (portrait). — 367. Florentine school of the 14th cent. Mary with the child Jesus seated on a throne, surrounded by some Saints. Present of Mr. A. Bredius, 1886. — 715. Italian school? 17th cent. John the Baptist 1). — 1431. Benvenuto Tisi, surnamed il Garofalo (1481-1559). The Adoration by the Magi. — 1353. Johannes Spilberg (1619-1690). Civic banquet with

1) Dr. W. Bode holds the opinion that in this picture a work of Gerard Van Honhorst may be recognised.

22 figures of the company of Burgomaster Jan Van de Poll and Lieut. Gysbert Van de Poll, in honour of the former on his appointment as Colonel; painted by order of the Burgomasters of Amsterdam in 1650. Originating from the large hall of the Handbow-company; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 523. Hans Holbein the Younger (1497—1543). Ancient copy. Portrait of Robert Sidney. — 1560. Egidius Sadeler (1570—1629). Ancient copy. The University-hall at Prague. — 1198. Guido Reni (1575—1642). Mary Magdalene. — 903. Attributed to Quinten Massys or Metsys (1460—1531?). Ancient copy. Portrait of Desiderius Erasmus, born Oct. 28, 1467, died July 12, 1536. — 296. Attributed to Herri or Hendrik Bles, surnamed Civetta 1) (1480—1500). Paradise. — 1225. Petrus Paulus Rubens. Copy. *Ecce Homo*. — 1221. Petrus Paulus Rubens. Christ bearing the Cross. Project of his celebrated picture in the Royal Museum at Brussels. — 1433. Tiziano Vecelli (1477—1576). Copy. Penitent Magdalene. — 1013. Peter Neeffs the Elder. View in a church by candle light. — 53a. Peter Balten (1500—1600). St. Martin fair. — 914. Peter Meulenener (1602—1654) Landscape with figures. This picture was originally the cover of a harpsichord. — 11. Flemish school, of the 17th cent. Glorification of the Virgin 2). — 61. Adriaen Fransz. Baudewyns of Boudewyns (1644—1711) Landscape. — 751. Flemish school: middle of the 17th cent. Young woman near a table whereon fruit. — 310. Anthony Van Dyck. Ancient copy. Saint Franciscus at the foot of the Cross. According to tradition this picture was originally an altar-piece in one of the vessels belonging to the Spanish „Silverfleet”, taken by the Admiral Piet Hein, Sept. 9. 1628. — 1093. Gillis Peeters (1612—1653) Landscape with watermill. Present of Mr. A. Bredius, 1884. — 146. Daniel Boone (1635?—1698) Peasants playing at cards. — 1014. Peter Neeffs the Elder. The Interior of a Church. — 305. Anthony Van Dyck. Penitent Magdalene. — 210. Attributed to Jan Brueghel the Elder, surnamed Velvet Brueghel. Christ preaching in a fishing boat.

1) Surnamed thus in Italy, in consequence of his marking his pictures with a church-owl. It is Dr. Oscar Eisenmann who attributes this piece to Bles.

2) Dr. A. Bredius attributes this piece to the Spanish painter José Antalines (1639—1676).

Present of J. F. W. Baron Van Spaen van Biljoen, 1808. — 1324. Pieter Schubruch or Schaubruch (15...—16...) Rocky landscape and a river. — 419. Gualterus, Walter or Wouter Gysaerts (1649—17..) Wreath of flowers, in the middle of which a portrait of Hieronymus Van Weert, one of the Gorkom martyrs, put to death by Lumey in 1572; the portrait painted by David Teniers the Younger. — 1226. Petrus Paulus Rubens. Bad copy. Meeting of Jacob and Esau. — Not numbered. Balthazar Denner (1685—1749) Female portrait. Present of Mr. A. Bredius, 1888.

Westwall: 115. Nicolas Bertin (1667—1736) Joseph flying from Potiphar's wife. — 374. French school; 16th cent. Copy from the 18th cent. Portrait of Gaston De Foix, famous French general, born 1489, killed April 11, 1512 at the battle of Ravenna. — 116. Nicolas Bertin. Susanna and the Elders. — 1143. Gaspard Dughet (Gaspard Poussin) (1613—1675) Copy. Landscape on a river. — 166. Sebastian Bourdon (1616—1671) Spiritual marriage of Saint Catherine. — 1144. Gaspard Dughet (Gaspard Poussin). Landscape. — 378. French school: latter part of the 17th cent. Female portrait. Possession of Jhr. H. Teding van Berkhout. — 24. Jacques André Joseph Aved (1702—1766). Portrait of Willem IV, Prince of Orange, born Sept. 1, 1711, died Oct. 22, 1751. — 377. French school: latter part of the 17th cent. Male portrait. Possession of Jhr. H. Teding van Berkhout.

Hall of the Old-Dutch school. In the next hall the oldest pictures of the Dutch school, contained in the collection, are assembled. The No. 228 of the decoration of the walls has a mediaeval character, thus being in keeping with the work of the masters found there.

A band on the frieze along the walls bears the following inscription:

Der menschen cloeck vernuft noyt stouter Const voortbracht,
Als die den Mensch, end' al dat schietlyck gaet verdwijnen,
Oft sijn gbedaent verliest, met weelken oft met quijnen,
Met een uytbeeldend' stuck langh leven gheven tracht. 1)

1) Never man's superior intellect produced anything more admirable than the art which, by plastic representation, tries to secure long life to man and to all that, with fading or languishing, quickly vanishes or loses its form.

Maer heeft de Schilderij, noch gemandt vraghen mocht,
Want anders om het liff, als dats' ons stelt te voeren,
Het wesen van den gheen, die w'bebben hier verlooren?
O Heen, Sij stelt voor't oogb, al dat den Mensch opt docht
Te sijn, oft connen syn, op Herdt, oft in de locht. 1)

The names of a dozen Middle-Dutch painters are immortalized on as many tablets on the wall.

Beginning on the right.

528. Unknown master, 2nd half of 14th cent. History of the Saviour divided into 18 representations. — 541. Unknown master, 1st half 16th cent. Adonis. — 297. Unknown master, end of the 15th cent. The prophetess Ann in the temple. — 403. Jan Gossaert, named Jan Van Mabuse (1470?—1541). Portrait of Philip of Burgundy, Admiral, Governor of Zutphen, knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece and subsequently Bishop of Utrecht, born 1464, died April 7, 1524. — Not numbered. Unknown master of the 2nd half of the 15th cent. Christ on the Cross near which the Virgin, St. John and Magdalen; in the distance a Dutch town. — 761. Unknown master, end of the 15th cent. Portrait of a distinguished person. — Not numbered. Unknown master; latter part 15th cent. The Virgin. — 1418. Corns Teunisz. (16th cent.) Civic-guards of the Cross-bow company, File B. Ao. 1559; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 525. Unknown master, 14th cent. Picture in remembrance of the Lords Van Montfoort, killed in the expedition against the Friese in 1345. Present left behind by Dr. H. Van der Lee, 1884. — Not numbered. Unknown master, latter part 15th cent. Ecce homo. — 1628. Rogier Van der Weyden (1400?—1464). The Lord's burial. — 719. Dirck Jacobsz. (1449—1567) Civic-guards from the Cloveniersdoelen (shooting-house of the arquebusiers, 1529); possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 158. Hieronymus Van Aecken, named Bosch (1462—1516). Copy. The Adoration by the Magi. — 543. Unknown master of 1535. Portrait of a distinguished man, with the adage: „Omne fide deo;

1) Yet, some one might ask: Is it the only function of the picture to represent to us the appearance of one we have lost? No, it places before our eye all that man ever thought he was or could be, on earth or in heaven *).

*) From a sonnet by P. Van Veen in the "Schilders-boek" (description of painting) by Carel van Mander, (Edition of 1604).

Betrovetet al Godt." — 533. Unknown master, 15th cent. Adoration of the Magi. — 57. Dirck Barentsz. (1534—1592). Civic-guards from the Cross-bow company. File G. Ao. 1562; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 527 and 526. Unknown master, 15th cent. Portraits of Franck Van Borselen and of Jacoba Van Beyeren (Jacqueline of Bavaria). — 1419. Corns. Teunisz. Civic-guards of the Arquebusiers' company, File F, A^o. 1557. — 532. Unknown master, 15th cent. Mary with the child Jesus surrounded by S. S. Barbara, Caecilia, Catherine and Theresia. — 529. Unknown master, 16th cent. The Saviour as Salvator mundi, with golden crown and globe. — 530. The virgin Mary, counterpart of 529. — Not numbered. Jacob Cornelisz. Van Oostsanen (14...—1530?). Male portrait, probably representing the painter himself. — 299. Albrecht Dürer (1471—1528) Copy. Portrait of Bilibald Pirckheimer, born 1470, died 1530, Councillor at Nürnberg, author and famous scholar. — 373. Unknown master 16th cent. Portrait of the Emperor Charles V. — 241. Jacob Cornelisz. Van Oostsanen. Saul and the witch of Endor; 1 Sam. XXVIII: 7. — 58. Dirck Barentsz. Civic-guard banquet, called „de Poseters", Arquebusiers' company, File L. Ao. 1566; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 382. Geertgen, the painter of the knights of St. John at Harlem, called Geertgen tot St. Jans (2nd half of 15th cent.). Allegory of the expiatory sacrifice of the New Covenant. — 1564. Unknown master (2nd half of the 15th cent.) Christ on the cross, surrounded by several saints. — 902. Quinten Massys (1460—1530). Copy. The Holy Virgin with the Child. — 545. Unknown master (1st half of the 16th cent.) Portrait of a court fool. — 718. Dirck Jacobsz. Civic guards of the Arquebusiers' company, File E. Ao. 1563; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 1333. Jan Van Scorel (1495—1562). Solomon and the queen of Sheba. — 537. Unknown master of 1534. Civic-guards of the Arquebusiers' company. — 535. Unknown master. Two joined wings of a triptych with the coat-of-arms of Soutelande, Gael and Boelisz. — 547. Dirck Jacobsz.? Civic-guards of the Arquebusiers' company. — 1334. Jan Van Scorel. David and Bathseba. — 1332. The same. Civic guards of the Arquebusiers' company. File A. Ao. 1531. — Not numbered. Unknown master. Series of 6 portraits of members of the old noble family Van Naeldwyck, marked II—VII, as: II Henric Van Naeldwyc Heer Willemszoon,

his wife was Haeze Van Scalcwyc. — III. Willem Van Naeldwyc Henricszoon, his wife was Sophie Van Teylingen. — IV. Heer Henric Van Naeldwyc Willemszoon, his wife was Kathryn Van Heen-vliet. — V. Willem Van Naeldwyc Heer Henricszoon, his wife was Willeme Van Egmond Van de Watering. — VI Heer Henric Van Naeldwyc Willemszoon, his wife was Machtelt Van Raephorst. — VII. Willeme Van Naeldwyc Heer Henricsdochter, her husband was Jan, Heer Van Montfoort. — 1331. Jan Van Scorel. Magdalen.

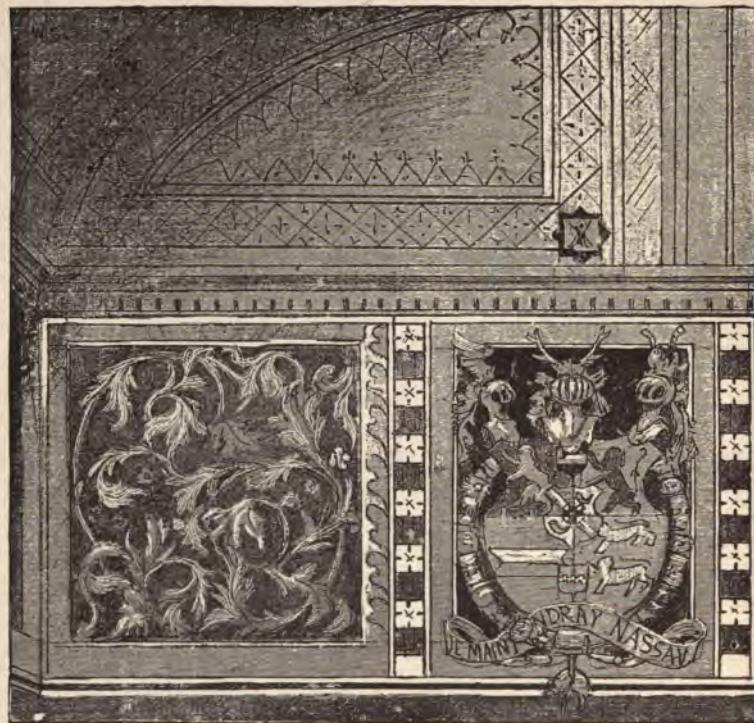
In the middle of the hall there are six oaken stands with triptychs, in five of which the centre scene is wanting; they are by unknown masters of the latter part of the 15th and the early part of the 16th century, as: 534 *a* and *b*. Unknown master, 1st half 16th cent. Wings of a triptych: Jesus in the Temple in the midst of the doctors (St. Luke III : 46). Reverse: Jesus descended to hell, brings back the damned out of it. — The Circumcision (St. Luke II : 21). Reverse: The Resurrection of Jesus (St. Matth. XXVIII). — Not numbered. Unknown master, 2nd half 15th cent., central scene: Christ on the Cross, near which the Virgin and St. John; in the background a view of the city of Utrecht; the wings represent: the Mass of St. Gregory, and St. Christophorus bearing the Child Jesus through the water. — 536 *a* and *b*. Unknown master 1st half 16th cent. Wings of a triptych: The rain of manna (Exodus XVI : 14—18). Reverse: an emblematic female figure, painted gray, representing the Christian Church. — Melchizedeck brings Abraham wine and bread (Gen. XV : 18). Reverse: an emblematic female figure, painted gray, representing the Synagogue. — 1591. Unknown master 1st half 16th cent. Wings of a triptych on the obverse and reverse sides of which are painted the portraits of two founders of a chapel or of an altar, with their wives and attended by their patron-saints.

Hall of the Dutch School 16th cent. The following hall contains works of masters of the Dutch School of the 16th century. The decoration used points at this period in a heraldic ground-plan. manner by means of the escutcheons of the princes who, in the 16th century, ruled in the North Netherlands:

the three last Counts of Holland: the Emperor Charles V, Philip II, King of Spain, Francis, Duke of Anjou. Over the escut-

cheons of these princes is placed Charles the Fifth's emblem, the two pillars of Hercules with the motto *PLVS OVL TRE*.

The two first Stadholders from the house of Orange-Nassau, represented by the escutcheons of William the Silent and



HALL OF THE 16th CENTURY. — DETAIL OF THE PAINTED DECORATION OF THE FRIEZE.

of Prince Maurice of Nassau and between these the coat-of-arms of the Republic, with the old adage of the United Provinces: *CONCORDIA RES PARVAE CRESCUNT* 1). Somewhat higher Prince Maurice's emblem, the orange tree with the motto: *TANDEM FIT CIRCULVS ARBOR* 2).

1) By harmony little things increase.

2) In the course of time the scion becomes a tree.

Three Bishops of Utrecht: Frederik of Baden, Philip of Burgundy and Henry of Bavaria.

Three Princes of the Eastern Provinces: Charles, Duke of Guelders; William, Duke of Cleves; George, Duke of Saxony.

Beginning on the right: 2. Pieter Aertsen, named Lange Pier (1508—1573). The egg-dance. — 1570. Unknown master. Tarquin and Lucrece. — 549. Unknown master. Portrait of Kenau Simons Hasselaer, born 1526, died before July 1589; at the head of 300 women she assisted in defending the city of Harlem against the Spaniards during the siege in 1572—'73. On the piece we read: „K. H. Behold a woman, called Kenau, pious like a man, who at all times bravely combats the Spanish tyrant. Aetatis 47. 1573”. — 1568. Unknown master. Portrait of Isabella Clara Eugenia, consort of Albert, Archduke of Austria, b. Aug. 12, 1566, d. Dec 1, 1633. — 1567. Id. Portrait of Albert, Archduke of Austria, b. Nov. 13, 1559; d. July 13, 1621. — 376. Id. Portrait of Philip II, king of Spain, when a youth, born May 21, 1527; died Sept. 13, 1598. — 375. Id. Portrait of the Emperor Charles V, born Febr. 24, 1500; died Sept. 21, 1558. — 1565 and 1566. Id. Portraits of Philip III, king of Spain, born April 14, 1578; died March 31, 1621, and of his consort, Margaret of Austria. — 1170. Jan Anthonisz. Van Ravesteijn (1572?—1657). Portrait of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester-born 1530? died Sept. 14, 1588. — 755. Corn. Ketel (1548—1616) Civic-guards; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 756. Corn. Ketel? Civic-guards; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 1660. Joachim Wtewael (1566—1638). The meeting of David and Abigail (I Sam. XXV : 23—34). — 1569. Unknown master. Joseph and Potiphar's wife. — Not numbered. Unknown master. The parable of the tares growing with the wheat. St. Matth. XIII : 24—30. — 463. Maerten Van Heemskerck (1498—1574). Christ's Resurrection. — 1111. Aert Pietersen (1550—1612). The Syndics of the Cloth-hall at Amsterdam, Ao 1599; on the frame we read:

„Betreet u eedt
In tgunt ghy weet.
Oprechtlick leeft.
Door gunst of haet
Of eygebaat
Geen oordeel geeft.”

Consider your oath in
what you know.
Live uprightly.
Don't give an opinion
actuated by favoritism,
or hatred, or self-interest.

Picture 12.

Page 53.



2. PIETER AERTSEN, NAMED LANGE PIER. — „THE EGG-DANCE“.

— 435. Corn. Van Haerlem (1562—1638). Adam and Eve in Paradise.
— 1561. Karel Van Mander (1548—1606). Allegorical representation of the greed of the clergy. — 401. Hendrik Goltzius (1558—1616). Dying Adonis. — 1472 to 1483. Otto Van Veen (1558—1629). Series of 12 representations from the revolt of the Bataves against the Romans 1). — Not numbered. Unknown master. Allegorical scene of the passion of Christ, with the letters J. H. S. and emblems of the Passion; possession of the Royal Antiquarian Society. — 436. Cornelis Cornelisz. Van Haerlem. Portrait of Dirck Volckertsz. Corn-hert, born 1522, died Oct. 29, 1590, Engraver, Poet and Scholar. — 1141. Unknown master. Portrait of Elisabeth, Queen of England, born 1533, died March 24, 1603. — 1563. Unknown master. Competition between Apollo and Pan. — 759. Cornelis Ketel? Civic-guards. A^o 1588; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — Not numbered. Pieter Aertsen, surnamed Lange Pier. Dutch market-view; in the background scenes of Christ's passion. — 754. Cornelis Ketel. Corporalship of Captain Dirck Rosecrans. A^o 1588; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 540. Unknown master. Copy. Portrait of David Jorisz., born 1501, died August 25, 1556; Painter, Glasspainter, Philologist and Divine. — 56. Dirck Barentsz. (1534—1592). Portrait of Ferdinand Alvarez de Toledo, Duke of Alva, born Oct. 26, 1507, died December 11, 1582. — 3. Pieter Aertsen, surnamed Lange Pier. „De Gortenteller” („Counter of the Barley”) or the economical father of the house; on the picture is written: „Sal ick de huysraet terecht bestellen, soo moet ick 't gort selfs in de pot tellen”. (To manage the household all right, I wot, I must myself count the barley into the pot”); possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 758. Kornelis Ketel? Corporalship of Captain Dirck Jacobsz. Roosencrans and Lieutenant Ruysch, A^o 1584. Originating with the Kloveniersdoelen (Shooting-house of the Arquebusiers); possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 911. Cornelis Metsys (1511—1580?) The parable of the prodigal son. — 5. Pieter Aertsen, surnamed Lange Pier. The adoration of the shepherds; fragment of an altarpiece of the New-Church of Amsterdam 2). — 1108. Aert Pie-

1) These 12 pictures have been purchased, January 26. 1613 by order of the States-General for f 2200. It is the first known purchase of pictures from the public purse.

2) Cf. the article of Jhr. Dr. J. Six in the Dutch Spectator, 1886 No 12.

tersen (1550—1612). Civic-guards. Ao 1599; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 434. Cornelis Cornelisz. Van Haerlem. Massacre of the Innocents in Bethlehem. — 1644. Johan Wouters (15..—15..). The office of the Steward. — 465. Maerten Van Heemskerck. Portrait of Johannes Colman, about 1538. Rector of the convent of St. Aechten at Delft.

In the middle of the hall: 4. Pieter Aertsz., surnamed Lange Pier. Wing of a triptych, fragment of the Presentation in the Temple; reverse: King Balthazar, one of the Magi; possession of Jhr. Dr. J. P. Six. — 464. Maerten Van Heemskerck. Wing of a triptych, the Sibyl Erythrea; reverse, the portrait of Matelieff Dammasz.; possession of Jhr. Dr. J. P. Six.

Dupper-hall. The next hall takes us to the 17th century, the No. 226 of the glorious period of Dutch art. The inscription on the ground-Plan, upper part of the wall informs us that we are in the Dupper-hall; it is to the following purport:

Vij interste wijsbeschikking van 12 April 1862 heeft
Leendert Dupper Willemszoon/

Suikerraaffinadeur/ geboren te Dordrecht 16 Augustus 1799/
overleden aldaar 4 Maart 1870 aan 's Rijks Museum te Amsterdam/
zijne verzameling schilderijen van Oude Meesters nagelaten. 1)

The Dupper-collection consists of 64 pictures, for the greater part by celebrated masters of the Old-Dutch School. Beginning on the right when entering the following pieces are seen:

2) 188. Quiryn Brekelenkam (16..—1668). The mouse-trap. — 302. Cornelis Dusart (1660—1704). Peasant-fair. — 1148. Adam Pynacker (1621—1673). Italian landscape. — 43. Ludolf Backhuysen (1631—1708). The Zuiderzee. — 1664. Jan Wynants (1600—1697?). Hilly landscape. — 1072. Adriaen Van Ostade (1610—1685). The Quack. — 251. Aelbert Cuyp (1620—1691). Hilly landscape. — 178. Melchior Brassauw (1709—1757). The prodigal Son. — 32. Frans

1) By his last will of April 12, 1862, Leendert Dupper Willemszoon, Sugar-refiner, born at Dort, August 16, 1799, deceased there March 4, 1870, bequeathed to the National Museum at Amsterdam his collection of pictures by Old Masters.

2) The large pictures, higher on the wall, do not belong to the Dupper legacy.

Badens? (1571—16..). Civic-guard banquet; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 1411. Gerard Ter Borch (1617?—1681). The painter's portrait. — 1486. Adriaen Van de Velde (1635—1672). Landscape. — 1346. Hendrik Maertensz. Sorgh (1621?—1670?) Guitar player. — 1365. Jan Steen (1626—1679). The Prince's birthday. — 1420. Jan Philip Van Thielen (1618—1667). Flowers. — 1412. Gerard Ter Borch. Portrait of Geertruida Matthyssen, the painter's wife. — 489. Willem De Heusch (16..—1669?) Italian landscape. — 275. Gerard Dou (1613—1675). The Painter's portrait. — 990. Isaac De Moucheron (1670—1744). View in an Italian garden. Originating with the Botanical Gardens; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 1236. Salomon Van Ruisdael (16..—1670). Trysting-place. — 170. Richard Brakenburgh (1650—1702). St. Nicolas-feast. — 490. Willem De Heusch. Italian landscape. — 1373. Jan Steen. The Rake. — 1230. Jacob Van Ruisdael (1628?—1682). In the Wood. — 635. Unknown master. St. Nicolas-feast. — 1586. Cornelis Van der Voort (1576—1624). Civic-guards with 12 figures, Lieutenant Pieter Hasselaer 1623. Originating with the Handboogsdoele, (Handbow-company); possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 1069. W. Ossenbeeck (16..—16..) Mercury as the messenger of Jupiter brings back to her father, his well beloved Iö, changed by Juno into a cow. — 1661. Thomas Wyck (1616—1677). The Alchymist. — 491. Willem De Heusch. Woody landscape. — 1579. Aert De Vois (1630—1680). Lady and parrot. — 1372. Jan Steen. The Quack. — 98. Job Adriaensz Berckheyde (1630—1693). The Spaarne at Harlem. — 20. Jan Asselyn (1610—1660?). Horsemen fighting. — 506. Meindert Hobbema (1638—1709). Water-mill. — 111. Dirk Van den Bergen (16..—1690?). Landscape with cattle. — 442. Frans Hals. The court-fool. — 159. Johannes Both (1610?—1652). Italian landscape. — 97. Nicolaes Berchem (1620—1683). Landscape. — 274. Simon Van der Does (1653—1717). Landscape with cattle. — 815. Gysbert Verkuylen or Van der Kuyl (16..—1673). Cunning exceeds Strength. 1) Origin

1) The subject of this picture has been derived from the following; Sertorius, a Roman commander, once in presence of his army, had two horses led to the front, one of which was old and decrepit and the other fine and gallant, with a splendid tail thick and beautiful of hair. By the side of the weak horse a tall and strong man was placed, but near the powerful animal there was a small and evidently

nating with the Townhall at Gorinchem. — 951. Frans Van Mieris, the Elder (1635—1681). Instability. — 1073 Adriaen Van Ostade. The Baker. — 1229. Jacob Van Ruisdael. Winter. — 841. Johannes Lingelbach (1623—1674). Camp. — 1362. Johan Adriaensz. Van Staveren (16..—1669?). The Schoolmaster. — 748. Johan Van Kessel (1641—1680). In the Wood. — 1509. Willem Van de Velde, the Younger. A calm. — 963. Abraham Mignon (1640—1679). Fruit. — 790. Philip De Koninck (1619—1689?). Landscape. — 1531. Adriaen Verboom (16..—1670?) The cross-way. — 691. Samuel Van Hoogstraten (1626—1678). Portrait of Mattheus Van den Broucke, Councillor of India and Commander-in-chief of a rich fleet of 19 vessels of the E. I. Comp. returning in 1670; subsequently Common-councillor and Burgomaster of Dordrecht. He died in 1685. — 348. Aldert Van Everdingen (1621?—1675). Landscape in the North. — 408. Jan Van Goyen (1596—1656). Landscape. — 44. Ludolf Backhuysen. The Y before Amsterdam. — 962. Abraham Mignon. Flowers. — 757. Corn. Ketel. Civic-guard banquet; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 1383. Dirck Stoop (1610?—1688). Hunting party. — 430. Jan Hackaert (1629—1699?) In the Wood. — 1231. Jacob Van Ruisdael. View on Harlem. — 726. Karel Du Jardin. Italian landscape with cattle. — 406. Jan Van Goyen. View on the river before Dordrecht. — 1659. Pieter Wouwerman (1623—1682). Hunting party. — 1587. Cornelis Vervoort or Van der Voort (1576—1624). Governors of the Hospital for Old Men and Women; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 882. Nicolaes Maes. Woman spinning. — 1615. Adriaen Van der Werff (1659—1722). Christ's burial. — 1110. Aerts Pietersz. Civic-guard banquet (Fragment);

slight person. At a given sign the strong man began with both his hands to pull as hard as he could at the tail of his horse, as if he wished to pull it out, but the slight man began to pull out one by one the hair of the tail of the strong animal. Now, when the former, after having greatly bestirred himself to no purpose, had given up his impossible labour amid the laughing bystanders, but the latter without any trouble very soon rendered the tail bare, Sertorius pointed out to his men, how from this they might learn that perseverance, much more than violence, is sure to reach its aim and that many things which cannot be performed, when grasping the whole at once, will yield to gradual exertion. (Plutarch. Vit. Sert. c. 16). Communicated by Prof. J. S. Speyer by the intervention of Mr. J. G. Frederiks.

possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 1347. Hendrick Maertensz. Sorgh. A Gale. — 842. Johannes Lingelbach. Dentist on horseback. — 986. Frederik De Moucheron (1633?—1686). Landscape. — 1213. Willem Romeyn (16.—1694?). Landscape with cattle. — 1647. Philips Wouwerman (1619—1668). A camp. — 1149. Adam Pynacker. Place of pilgrimage. — Not numbered. Nicolaes Elias? (Piccenooy) Governors of the Rasphuis (prison); possession of the city of Amsterdam.

Van de Poll. In the next hall we see another private collection hall. No. 225 of bequeathed to the Museum: the Van de Poll legacy. the ground-plan. The inscription on the wall informs us when this collection was bequeathed:

Bij uiterste wijsbechting van 25 December 1879 heeft
Jonkheer Jacobus Salomon Hendrik Van de Poll
Wethouder der gemeente Velzen geboren te Amsterdam 28 Juli 1837
overleden aldaar 23 Februari 1880 aan 't Rijks Museum te
Amsterdam zijne verzameling schilderijen nagelaten. 1)

By the side of this inscription may be noticed the coats-of-arms of Muilman and of the city of Amsterdam, right and left the escutcheon of the painters' guilds, and on the opposite side the coat-of-arms of the family Van de Poll.

The escutcheon of Muilman hints at the founder of the original nucleus of this collection, Hendrik Muilman, born of one of the principal families of Harlem, well known for its love of art. The collection made by Hendrik Muilman consisted of 193 pictures, for the greater part by masters of the Old-Dutch school, and of a number of drawings and engravings. On his death this collection was sold, and a considerable portion was transferred to other cabinets of art; e. g. Karel Du Jardin to the collection of G. Muller, the Milkmaid by the Delft Vermeer to that of Six, and the Jan Steen

1) By his last will of December 25, 1879, Jonkheer Jacobus Salomon Hendrik Van de Poll, Alderman of the village of Velzen, born at Amsterdam, July 28, 1837, deceased there February 23, 1880, has bequeathed his collection of pictures to the National Museum at Amsterdam.

to that of Ván der Hoop. However, the son of the deceased bought 28 pictures from the collection and on his death left them, together with the family portraits, to his daughter Anna Maria Muilman. By her marriage with Jhr. Archibald Jan Van de Poll, the collection came into possession of the latter's son, Jhr. J. S. H. Van de Poll, who bequeathed it to the Museum.

The legacy consists altogether of 52 pictures. Leaving the Dupper-hall and beginning on the right we see the following pieces:

- 1453. Jacob Van der Ulft (1627—after 1688). Italian market-place.
— 1534. Johannes Verkolje (1650—1693.). Musical party. — 1214. Willem Romeyn. Landscape with cattle. — 350. Aldert Van Everdingen. Landscape in the North. — 1036. Joannes Van Noort (16...—after 1672). Portrait of D. Wynants. — 1588. Cornelis Vervoort, or Van der Voort. Governors of the Prison; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 1348. Hendrick Maertensz. Sorgh. Vegetable market. — 886. Nicolaes Maes. Portrait of Aeltje Denys. — 306. Anthony Van Dyck. Portrait of a member of the family Van der Borcht. — 1459. Werner Van Valckert (15...—16...). Corporalship of Captⁿ. Albert Coenraet Burgh and Lieut. Pieter Evertsz. Hulft; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 885. Nicolaes Maes. Portrait of Hendrick Wynants. — 1262. Cornelis Saftleven (1606—1681). Peasant-company. — 1468. Werner Van Valckert. Portrait of Lieutenant-Admiral Jochem Swartenhont. — 1461. Id. Governors of the Hospital for Lepers. — 93. Nicolaes Berchem. Italian ruins. — 1136. Paulus Potter (1625—1654). Landscape with cattle. — 189. Quiryn Brekenkam. Confidences. — 985. Jan Evert Morel (1777—1808). Fruit. — 339. Nicolaes Elias (Pickenoy) (1596—1667). Portrait of Maria Swartenhont. — 1514. Willem Van de Velde the Younger. Water in motion. — 1268. Herman Saftleven III (1610—1685). Hilly landscape. — 334. Nicolaes Elias (Pickenoy). Corporalship of Captⁿ. Dirck Theuling, possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 1249. Rembrandt. Portrait of Elisabeth Bas, widow of Lieut.-Admiral Jochem Swartenhont. — 153. Willem Van de Velde the Younger. A calm. — 2137. Salomon Van Ruisdael. Village inn. — 338. Nicolaes Elias (Pickenoy). Portrait of Marten Rey. — 304. Cornelis Dusart. Maternal joy. — 291. Hendrick Dubbels (1620—1676). A calm. — 900. J. H. Maschhaupt. Portrait of Jhr. Archibald Jan Van de Poll,

knight of the Order of the Dutch Lion and Common councilor of Amsterdam. — 102. Gerrit Adriaensz. Berckheyde (1638—1698). View of the Oudezyds Heerenlogement at Amsterdam. — 884. Nicolaes Maes. Portrait of Marten Meulenaer. — 103. Gerard Berckheyde (1638—1698). View of the Heerengracht at Amsterdam. — 636. Unknown master. Portrait of Wynant Wynants. — 431. Jan Hackaert. Landscape with cattle. — 1035. Joannes Van Noordt. Scipio's generosity. — 765. Thomas De Keyser. Portrait of Pieter Schout, Lord of Hagesteyn, born 1640, died May 29, 1669. — 666. Melchior D'Hondecoeter. Dead game. — 667. Id. Living birds. — 79. Anthonie Beerstraaten (16..—16..). A view in Leiden in winter. — 632. Unknown master. St. John the Evangelist in the isle of Patmos. — 1037. Joannes Van Noordt. Portrait of Dionys Wynants. — 1023. Constantyn Netscher (1668—1722). Portrait of the wife of Iman Mogge, Lord of Haamstede. — 330. Jan Ekels the Younger, (1759—1793). View in Amsterdam. — 280. Gerard Dou. Male portrait. — 331. Jan Ekels the Younger. A poor writer. — 845. Johannes Lingelbach. Landscape with figures. — 901. J. H. Maschhaupt. Portrait of Jhr. Jacobus Salomon Hendrik Van de Poll. Alderman of Velzen, born July 28, 1837; died Feb 23, 1880. — 1345. Peter Snyers (1681—1752). Female dealer. — 829. Sir Thomas Lawrence (1769—1830). Portrait of Willem Ferdinand Mogge Muilman. — 139. Ferdinand Bol. Portrait of Maria Rey, wife to R. Meulenaer. — 1460. Werner Van Valckert. Masters of the Grand-Mercers guild at Amsterdam; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 952. Frans Van Mieris the Elder, (1635—1681). Jacob's dream. — 749. Johan Van Kessel. Waterfall. — 1441. Cornelis Troost (1697—1750). Alexander the Great at the battle of the Granicus. — 138. Ferdinand Bol. Portrait of Roelof Meulenaer. — 1375. Jan Steen. Dancing lesson. — 487. Jan Van Hemert (middle of 17th cent.). Portrait of Dirk Meulenaer. — 1462. Werner Van Valckert. Governesses of the Hospital for Lepers; possession of the city of Amsterdam.

Hall of Anatomy. This hall contains a very remarkable series of pictures belonging to the city of Amsterdam and originating with the ancient Surgeons-guild of that place. Primitively also two master-pieces of Rembrandt be-

No. 220 of the
ground-plan.

longed to this series: in the first place the lesson of Anatomy by Prof. Nicolaes Tulp, in 1828 sold to King William I and at present still exhibited at the Museum „Mauritshuis,” at the Hague, and further the lesson of Anatomy of Dr. J. Deyman. This piece, nearly destroyed in a fire which took place, November 8, 1723 in the room of the Surgeons' Guild, was sold December 20, 1841, but was bought again for the account of the city of Amsterdam, April 11, 1882. At present this restored fragment of the charred picture still gives, however, some idea of the original composition. 1)

Over the door: 1442. Cornelis Troost. Lesson in anatomy of Prof. W. Roëll. — Continuing to the right: 633. Unknown master. Portrait of 3 Masters of the Surgeons' guild. — 1156. Johan Maurits Quinckhart (1688—1772). Masters of the Surgeons' guild. — 1155. Id. Masters of the Surgeons' guild. — 1109. Aert Pietersz. (1550—1612). Lesson in Anatomy of Dr. Sebastiaen Egbertsz. De Vry. — 28. Adriaen Backer (1636—1684). Lesson in Anatomy of Prof. Frederik Ruysch. — 336. Nicolaes Elias (Pickenoy). Lesson in Anatomy of Dr. Joan Holland Fonteyn. — 35. Jan De Baen. The bodies of John and Cornelius De Witt on the gallows, August 20, 1672. 2) — 994. Louis Moritz (1773—1850). Portrait of Clemens Van Demmeltraadt, town-lithotomist at Amsterdam, born August 13, 1793, died May 7, 1841. — 216a. Jacobus Buys (1724—1801). Portrait of Johannes Monnikhof, Physician at Amsterdam, born 1707, died June 23, 1787. — 1123. Juriaen Pool (1666—1745). Portraits of 2 Masters of the Surgeons' guild. — 1250. Rembrandt. Lesson in Anatomy of Dr. Johan Deyman. (Fragment of a picture partly burnt in the 18th century 3). — 766. Thomas De Keyser. Lesson in Anatomy of Dr. Sebastiaen Egbertsz. De Vry. — 1011. Johan Van Neck (1636—1714). Lesson in Anatomy of Prof. Frederik Ruysch. — 1443. Cornelis Troost. Portraits of 3 Masters of the Surgeons' guild. — 150. Arnold Boonen (1669—1729). Masters of the Surgeons' guild.

1) In the days of yore there belonged to this collection a canvas with the portraits of Masters, by Nicolaes Maes, but which by sale afterwards found a place in the collection Van der Hoop.

2) This remembrance of the bloody murder of the brothers De Witt does not belong to the series of the Anatomy-pictures.

3) Jhr. Dr. J. P. Six possesses Rembrandt's sketch for this picture.

— 1154. Johan Maurits Quinckhart. Masters. — 638. Unknown. Masters.

Portrait-hall. The next room is the Portrait-hall. Among the No. 214 of the pictures exhibited in it are the family portraits of ground-plan. the old Amsterdam family Bicker. This collection belongs to the city of Amsterdam, as is intimated by the inscription, together with the arms of Bicker and of the Capital on the east side of the hall:

Bij uiterste wijsneschilting van 19 Mei 1877 heeft
Jonkvrouwe Jeanne Cathérine Bicker
Douairière van Jonkheer Joshua Jacob Van Winter
geboren te Amsterdam 12 November 1779 overleden aldaar
21 April 1878 aan de Stad Amsterdam ter
plaatsing in 's Rijks Museum hare verzameling schilderijen nagelaten. 1)

Before mentioning the principal pictures, the painted decoration of the hall requires our attention for a moment. At the top, in the middle, are seen the emblems of the temperaments: a snail, a crow, a butterfly and a turkey, each on as many shields, diversified by painted suspending plants. On the westside, are the emblems of sovereignty and nobility represented by escutcheons with different crowns and by others, enriched with the principal figures of heraldry. On the eastside, besides the inscription mentioned just now, there are escutcheons having relation to tailors, which hardly requires any explanation, since the presence of various portraits, chiefly remarkable for the costumes, serves to account for this homage to one of the oldest professions of social life, viz. tailoring.

Continuing the enumeration of the pictures, and beginning on the spectator's dexter side, we see, among others the 44 portraits of the Bicker family, some of which are hanging in the Passage from the Dupper- to the Portrait-hall. Near the Portrait-hall stands the beautiful marble bust (made by Bart Van Hove) of the poet

1) By her last will of May 19, 1877 Jonkvrouwe Jeanne Cathérine Bicker, Jonkheer J. sua Jacob Van Winter's Dower, born at Amsterdam November 12, 1779, deceased there April 21, 1878 left to the City of Amsterdam her collection of pictures to be placed in the National Museum.

and historian Willem Hofdyk, born June 27, 1816, died August 29, 1888. Present of Mr. P. W. Janssen, 1890.

1445. Cornelis Troost. Sketch for the picture of Governors of the Orphan Poorhouse; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 819. Gerard De Lairesse (1641—1711). The Revolution; allegorical representation in grey. — 1197a. Tibout Regters. Lesson of Anatomy of Prof. Petrus Camper; belongs to the before mentioned pieces of the Surgeons'guild; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 483. Bartholomeus Van der Helst. Copy in pastel. Portrait of Catharina Gansneb, said Tengnagel, born 1595, married Jan. 4, 1615 to Andries Bicker: legacy Bicker with the following portraits; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 615. Unknown master, 17th cent. Portrait of Pieter Pietersz. Bicker, born 1532, died 1614. — 484. Bartholomeus Van der Helst. Copy. Portrait of Gerard Andriesz. Bicker, Drost (Bailiff) of Muiden, born June 6, 1623, died Sept. 16, 1666. — 234. Louis Bernard Coclers (1740—1817). Portrait of Catharina Six, born April 30, 1752, died Feb. 12, 1792, married 1769 to Jan Barent Bicker. — 648. Unknown master, 18th cent. Portrait of Clara Magdalena Dedel, born Apr. 11, 1727; died June 8, 1778; married May 12, 1745 to Hendrik Bicker. — 1435. Dominicus Van Tol (16..—1676). Portrait of Hendrick Dircksz. Spiegel, Burgomaster of Amsterdam in 1655, 1659 and 1665. — 647. Unknown master, 18th cent. Portrait of Hendrik Bicker, born Oct. 23, 1722; died Aug. 25, 1783. — 233. Louis Bernard Coclers. Portrait of Jan Barent Bicker, born Aug. 27, 1746; died Dec. 16, 1812. — 818. Gerard De Lairesse. Established authority; allegorical representation in grey, counter-part of No. 819 mentioned before; does not belong to the legacy Bicker. — 482. Bartholomeus! Van der Helst. Copy in pastel. Portrait of Andries Bicker. — 649. Unknown master, 18th cent. Portrait of Jan Barent Bicker, born 1746, died 1812. — 618. Unknown master, 17th cent. Portrait of Cornelis Bicker, Lord of Swieten, born 16.., died Sept. 15, 1654. — 481. Bartholomeus Van der Helst. Copy. Portrait of Andries Bicker. — 866. Jean Etienne Liotard (1702—1789). Portrait in pastel of Clara Magdalena Dedel, wife of Hendrik Bicker. — 1090. Jan Palthe (1719—1769). Portrait of Agatha Hieronyma Nobel, born August 1730, died May 6, 1822; married to Pieter Cypriaan Testart. — 1088. Idem. Portrait of Mrs. Nobel and her grandchildren. —

Over the door: 1524. Adriaen Pietersz. Van de Venne (1589—1662). The king of Bohemia, with his spouse at the chase. Painted in grey; does not belong to the legacy Bicker. — 865. Jean Etienne Liotard. Portrait in pastel of Hendrik Bicker. — 1089. Jan Palthe. Portrait of Pieter Cypriaan Testart. — 645. Unknown master, 18th cent. Portrait of Johanna Sara Pels, born Apr. 11, 1702, died July 28, 1791, married to Jan Barent Bicker. — 1276. Joachim Van Sandrart. Portrait of Eva Bicker, born 1619, died Dec. 27, 1698; married to Hendrik Bicker. — 1025. Const. Netscher. Portrait of Agatha Bicker, married 1694, to Jacob Jan De Backer. — 999. Michiel Van Musscher (1645—1705). Portrait of Maria Schaep, born March 16..., died March 1725; married Aug. 26, 1681 to Mr. Hendrik Bicker Hendriksz. — 1456. Wallerant Vaillant (1623—1677). Portrait of Jacoba Bicker, born 1640, died 1695, married 1662 to Pieter De Graeff. — 1278. Joachim Van Sandrart. Portrait of Alida Bicker, married 1639 to Jacob Bicker. — 510. Charles Howard Hodges (1764—1837). Portrait of Hendrik Bicker, born 1777, died 1834. — 511. Id. Portrait of Wilhelmina Jacoba Van Hoorn, died 1853, wife of H. Bicker. — 637. Unkn. master, middle 16th cent. Miniature portrait of Jacob Pietersz. Bicker. — 646. Unknown master, middle 17th cent. Miniature of Jan Berent Schaep; Alderman in 1659. — 650 and 651. Unknown master, 18th cent. Two miniatures of Jan Barent Bicker and his wife Catharina Six. — 1082. Juriaen Ovens (1622—1678). Portrait of Mr. Jan Berent Schaep. — 930. Michiel Van



PORTRAIT HALL. DETAIL OF THE PAINTED DECORATION OF THE FRIEZE.

Mierevelt (1567—1641). Alleged Portrait of Johan Van Oldenbarneveldt, Advocate of Holland, born Sept. 14, 1547; beheaded May 13, 1619. — 1024. Const. Netscher. Portrait of Jacob Jan De Backer. — 998. Michiel Van Musscher (1645—1705). Portrait of Mr. Hendrik Bicker, born Aug. 1249, died Aug. 1, 1718. — 1277. Joachim Van Sandrart. Portrait of Jacob Bicker, Knight of St. Mark. — 1275. Id. Portrait of Hendrik Bicker, born 1615, died Oct. 20, 1654. — 1455. Wallerant Vaillant. Portrait of Pieter De Graeff, born 1638, died 1707. — 617. Unkn. Portrait of Alyda Boelens. — 613. Id. Portrait of Mr. Pieter Bicker. — 620. Id. Portrait of Agneta De Graeff. — 619. Id. Portrait of Dr. Jan Bicker. — 614. Id. Portrait of Anna Codde. — 616. Id. Portrait of Gerrit Bicker. — 1532 and 1533. Herman Verelst (16..—1690?). Portraits of Mr. Johan De Witt, Grand-Pensionary of Holland, born Sept. 24, 1625, murdered Aug. 20, 1672, and of his wife Wendela Bicker, born 1636, died July 1, 1668.

Further portraits not belonging to the Legacy Bicker: 725. Karel Du Jardin. Portrait of Gerard Reinst, celebrated collector of art at Amsterdam. Councillor and Alderman in 1646 and 1650; died June 29, 1658. — 265. Jacob Willemesz. Delff (15..—1601). Portrait of Paulus Cornelisz. Van Beresteyn. — 559. Unknown master, middle 17th cent. Portrait of Louisa Christina, Countess Van Solms, widow of Joan Wolfert, Count of Brederode; she was sister-in-law to the Stadholder Frederik Hendrik, Prince of Orange. — 501. Paulus Van Hillegaert (1595?—1651). Portrait of the Stadholder Frederik Hendrik, on horseback. — 469. Bartholomeus Van der Helst. Portrait of Maria Henrietta Stuart, born 1631, died Jan. 3, 1661, Crown-princess of England, widow of the Stadholder Willem II, Prince of Orange. — 679. Willem (or Guilliam) Van Honthorst. (1604—1666) Portrait of the Stadholder William II, Prince of Orange; born May 27, 1626; died Nov. 6, 1650. — 1523. Paulus Van Hillegaert. The Princes Maurits and Frederik, on horseback. — 1291 Godfried Schalcken (1643—1706). Portrait by candle-light of king William III of England, Prince of Orange, born Nov. 14, 1650; died March 8, 1702. — 924. Michiel Jansz. Van Mierevelt. Portrait of the Stadholder Frederik Hendrik, Prince of Orange; born Jan. 29, 1584; died March 14, 1647. — 384. Wybrandt De Geest the Elder, brother-in-law to

Rembrandt (1590 — 1659) Portrait of Henry Casimir I, Count of Nassau, Stadholder of Friesland, Groningen and Drenthe, born 1611, died of his wounds near Hulst, June 14, 1640. — 670 and 671. Gerard Van Honthorst (1590—1656). Portraits of Prince Frederik Hendrik and of his consort Amalia Countess Van Solms; she was born 1602, died Aug. 8, 1675. — 390. Wybrandt De Geest the Elder. Copy of a former picture. Portraits of Prince William the First's brothers: the Counts Jan, Hendrik, Adolf and Lodewyk van Nassau. — 921. Michiel Jansz. Van Mierevelt, after Cornelis De Visscher. Portrait of Prince William I of Orange (William the Silent) born April 14, 1533, treacherously murdered, July 10, 1584. — 922. Michiel Jansz. Van Mierevelt. Portrait of Philips Willem, Prince of Orange, born Dec. 19, 1554; died Feb. 22, 1618, eldest son of William the Silent. — 383. Wybrandt De Geest the Elder. Portrait of Ernst Casimir, Count of Nassau, Stadholder of Friesland, Groningen and Drenthe, born Dec. 22, 1573; died at the siege of Roermond, June 2, 1632. — 1247. Rembrandt. The Syndics (or masters of the cloth-workers guild at Amsterdam) in 1661. Originating from the „Staalhof“ (sample-hall) in de „Staalstraat“; possession of the city of Amsterdam 1). — 923. Michiel Jansz. Van Mierevelt. Portrait of the Stadholder Maurits, Prince of Orange, born Nov. 13, 1567; died April 23, 1625. — 558. Gerard Van Honthorst? Portrait of Amalia, Countess Van Solms. — 672. Gerard Van Honthorst. Portrait of Prince Willem II. — 981. Paulus Moreelse (1571—1638). Supposed portrait of Sophia Hedwig, Duchess of Brunswick, at a youthful age, born Feb. 20, 1592; died 1642, married 1607 to Ernst Casimir, Count of Nassau. — 1520. Adriaen Pietersz. Van de Venne. Portraits representing Prince Maurits with his retinue on horseback; next to the Prince ride Frederik V, Elector of the Palatinate, King of Bohemia, the Prince's cousin, and Philips Willem and Frederik Hendrik, the Prince's brothers; in the second row: Willem Lodewyk and Ernst Casimir van Nassau, Stadholders of Friesland and cousins to Prince

1) In the 'Staalhof' there were formerly six canvasses with portraits of Syndics; the oldest of 1559. Two of them are placed in the Museum: the one by Aert Pietersz. (No. 1111) and the piece by Rembrandt mentioned above. The fate of the others appears to be unknown.

Picture 13.

Page 67.



1247. REMBRANDT. — THE SYNDICS.

Maurits, and behind these some noblemen. — 680. Willem (or Guilliam) Van Honthorst. Portraits of the Princes of Orange: Willem I, Maurits, Frederik Hendrik, Willem II and William III; the latter represented at a youthful age. — 385. Wybrandt De Geest the Elder. Portrait of Ernst Casimir, Count of Nassau, Stadholder of Friesland, Groningen and Drenthe. — 386. Idem. Portrait of Sophia Hedwig, Duchess of Brunswick, consort to Ernst Casimir, Count of Nassau. — 1582. Johannes Vollevens the Elder (1649—1728). Portrait of William III, Prince of Orange, King of England. — 673. Gerard Van Honthorst. Portraits representing Frederik Hendrik, Prince of Orange, his consort Amalia, Countess of Solms, and their daughters Albertina Agnes, Henriette Catharina, and Maria. — 675. Idem. Portraits of the Stadholder William II, Prince of Orange, and of his consort Mary, Crown Princess of England, daughter of King Charles I. — 366. Govert Flinck. Allegorical portrait of Amalia, Countess of Solms, dowager of Prince Frederik Hendrik. — 674. Gerard Honthorst. Portrait of Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg (the Great Elector), born Feb. 6, 1620, died Apr. 29, 1688, and of his consort Louise Henriette, Princess of Orange, born Nov. 27, 1627; died June 8, 1667, eldest daughter to Prince Frederik Hendrik. — 644. Unknown master, 18th cent. Portrait of Frederick the Great, king of Prussia, at a youthful age, born 1712, died Aug. 17, 1786. — 1671. Johan Georg Ziesenis (1716—1777). Portrait of Willem V, Prince of Orange, at a youthful age, born March 8, 1784, died Apr. 1806. — 25. Jacques André Joseph Aved (1702—1766). Portrait of the Stadholder Prince William IV of Orange, born Sept. 1, 1711; died Oct. 22, 1751. — Not numbered. Unknown master, 18th cent. Portraits of Willem Frederik, Hereditary-Prince of Orange-Nassau, afterwards King Willem I, born Aug. 24, 1772; died Dec. 12, 1843, and of Willem George Frederik, Prince of Orange-Nassau, afterwards Lieutenant-Fieldmarshal and General-Master of the Ordnance in Austrian service, born Feb. 15, 1774, died Jan. 6, 1799, both represented at a youthful age, present of E. Baron Van Lynden van de Cannenburgh, 1888. — Not numbered. Unknown master, 18th cent. Portrait of Anna, Princess of Brunswick-Luneburg, Crownprincess of Great-Britain, consort of Prince Willem IV, with her little daughter Anna; born Nov. 2, 1709, died Jan. 12,

1795. — Not numb. Unkn. master, 18th cent. Portrait of Prince Willem IV. — Not numb. Tethart Philip Christiaan Haag (1737—1812). Portrait on horseback of Frederika Sophia Wilhelmina, Princess of Prussia, consort of Willem V, Prince of Orange, born Aug. 7, 1747; died July 8, 1820. — 1142. Frans Pourbus the Younger (1569—1622). Portrait of Maria De Medicis, Consort of Henry IV, King of France, born 1575; died July 3, 1642. — 1335 and 1336. Pieter Willem Sebes (1830). Copies of the wings of a triptych, originating from the church at Zieriksee, representing Philip the Fair, King of Spain, Duke of Burgundy, etc. born 1478, died Sept. 25, 1506, and of his consort Joan of Arragon (Jeanne la folle), married 1496 1). — 1629. J. Berends. Copy of a supposed portrait of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, born 1433, died Jan. 5, 1477. Present of Mr. J. Berends 2). — 1337. Pieter Willem Sebes. Copy of a portrait of Jacoba Van Beyeren 3). — Not numb. French school. Portrait of Henry IV, King of France and Navarre, born 1553, died May 14, 1610. — Not numb. German school. Portrait of Mathias, Emperor of Germany, born 1557, died Feb. 15, 1619. — 539. Old copy. Portrait of Pope Adrian VI, born Feb. 28, 1459; died Oct. 18, 1523. — 125. Hendrick Bloemaert (1601—1672). Portrait of Johannes Putkamer, Licentiate of Theology, lying in state. Present of Mr. W. A. Hopman, 1882. — 1595. Abraham De Vries (16..—1650?). Portrait of David De Moor. — 486. Lodewijk Van der Helst (1645—16..). Portrait of Adriana Hinlopen. — 939. Michiel Jansz. Van Miereveld (Manner of). Portrait of Cornelia Tedingh Van Berckhout, third wife of Lieutenant-Admiral Maerten Harpertsz. Tromp; born Oct. 5, 1614; died Oct. 12, 1680. — 266. Jacobus Delff (1619—1661). Male portrait. — 23. J. Attama (16..—16..). Male portrait. — 258. Jacob Gerritsz. Cuyp (1594—1652). Portrait of Margaretha Louisdr. De Geer, born 1585, married Jan. 1603 to Jacob Jacobsz. Trip, born 1575 4). — 568.

1) The original wings are to be found at the Museum in Brussels, the centre pannel, representing Doomsday, is in private possession. According to Mr. A. A. Reynen, Jacob Van Laethem is to be considered the painter of the triptych. (A. A. Reynen, „Un triptyque historique“ in: *La Fédération artistique*).

2) The original, at the Museum in Brussels, is attributed to Rogier Van der Weyden.

3) The original at the Museum in Brussels.

4) Jhr. Mr. H. J. Trip. *The Family Trip*. Groningen, 1883, page 206.

Unknown master, 17th cent. Portrait of Theodora De Visscher, wife of Jacques Ryswyck; legacy of Mrs. Widow Daniel Balguérie, *née* Van Ryswyck, 1823. — 392. Aert De Gelder (1645—1727). Portrait of the Czar Peter the Great, born July 11, 1672; died Jan. 6, 1725. — 544. Old copy. Portrait of Edzard I, Count of Oostfriesland in the first half of the 16th cent. — 1444. Cornelis Troost. Governors of the Charity orphanage, 1729. Originating from that orphanage; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 8 and 9. Pieter Van Anraadt. Male and female portrait, the latter presented by Messrs. C. F. Roos & Co., 1886. — 391. Wybrandt De Geest the Elder. Portrait of a distinguished lady. Present of Mr. A. Bredius, 1887. — 978. Paulus Moreelse (1571—1638). Portrait of Maria Van Utrecht, wife of Johan Van Oldenbarneveldt, born 1553, died March 19, 1629. — 925. Michiel Jansz. Van Mierevelt. Portrait of Johan Van Oldenbarneveldt, famous Statesman and Advocate of Holland, born Sept. 14, 1547; died May 13, 1619. — Not numb. Frans Hals the Elder. Portrait of Johannes Barclaius, or John Barclay, scholar and author, i. a. of „Argenis”, born 1582; died Aug. 12, 1621. Originating from the Amsterdam University; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 363. Govert Flinck. Portrait of Joost Van den Vondel, poet, born Nov. 17, 1587; died Feb. 5, 1679. — 1544. Johannes Cornelisz. Verspronck (1597—1662). Portrait of Pieter Jacobsz. Schout, Counsellor of Harlem 1602, Alderman 1602, 3, 5 and 6, Burgomaster 1608, 9, 13, 14 and 16, died March 8, 1645. Married May 9, 1588 to Anna Mattheusdr. Steyn. — 570. School of Mierevelt. Portrait of Hugo De Groot (Grotius), celebrated lawyer and Statesman, born



PORTRAIT HALL. SCULPTURE ON ONE
OF THE DOORWAYS.

April 10, 1583; died Aug. 28, 1645. — 1273. Hercules Sanders (1606—16..). Portrait of a distinguished lady. — 1085. Juriaen Ovens. Family-scene. — 1446. Cornelis Troost. The Inspectors of the Collegium Medicum, 1724; possession of the city of Amsterdam 1). — 1216. Jan Albertsz. Rootius (1615?—1674). Portrait of a girl with a he-goat. — 311. Copy after Anthony Van Dyck. Portrait of Prince Frederik Hendrik. — 1641. Benjamin Wolff (1758—1825). Copy after Titian, Tiziano Vecelli. Portrait of Francis I, King of France, born 1494; died March 31, 1547. — 594. Abraham Willaerts (1613—1671?). Portrait of a married couple with their child, members of the family Van Beresteyn, full length in a landscape 2), — Not numb. Jan Van Wyckersloot (16..—16..). Portrait of a distinguished lady, with the coat-of-arms of Persyn. — 744. Gothart, or Godart Kamper (1614—1679). Female portrait. Present of Mr. A. Bredius, 1885. — 1049. Hendrick Ten Oever (16..—16..). Family-scene. — Not numb. Unknown master, early part 17th cent. Portrait of a distinguished lady. — Not numb. Anthony Palamedesz. (1600—1673?). Portrait of a distinguished lady, with the coat-of-arms of Bas. Legacy of Mrs. Widow D. Balguérie, *née* Van Ryswyck, 1823.

Easterly Cabinets. From the Portrait-hall we go to the Cabinets 3), five of which are situated to the east and five to the No. 219—215 west of the Entrance-hall. They get their light from the ground plan. the north, and chiefly contain such pictures of the Old-Dutch school, as, from their smaller dimension and more minute execution, are to be seen best in smaller rooms.

Cabinet No. 219. Beginning on the dexter side: 897. Jacob Marrel, or Marrellus (1614—1685). Flowers. Present of Mr. H. W. Mesdag, 1883. — 203. Adriaen Brouwer (1606?—1638). Peasants at a drinking-bout. — 1559. David Vinckboons (1578—1629). Soldiers chased by peasants. Present of Mr. A. Bredius, 1887. — 927. Michiel

1) This picture is the principal work of the master and shows how gifted a portrait painter and colorist Troost was.

2) This piece is attributed by Dr. W. Bode to Abr. Willaerts.

3) 5 M. by 5.50. Height 7 M.

Jansz. Van Mierevelt. Portrait of Frederik V, Elector of the Palatinate, King of Bohemia, born Aug. 10, 1596; died Nov. 19, 1632. — 753. Cornelis Ketel. Portrait of Grietje Pietersdr. Codde, wife of Jacob Claesz. Bas. Legacy of Mrs. Widow D. Balguérie *née* Van Ryswyck, 1823. — 26. Hendrick Avercamp (1585—1633?). Amusement on the ice. — 59. Bartholomeus Van Bassen (15...—1652). Interior from the early part of the 17th cent.; with figures by Esaias Van de Velde. — Not numb. Aert Van Antum (15...—16..). The State-yacht sailing past the castle of Ysselmonde in Aug. 1617. — 1558. David Vinckboons. Soldiers playing the master at the peasants. — 567. Unknown master. Portrait of Pieter Van Ryswyck, born 1615, died Feb. 27, 1687. Legacy of Mrs. Widow D. Balguérie, *née* Van Ryswyck, 1823. — 752. Cornelis Ketel. Portrait of Jacob Claesz. Bas, Alderman 1580, Burgomaster of Amsterdam 1581, died Nov. 12, 1589. — 827. Pieter Pietersz. Lastman (1583—1633). Isaac sacrificed; in gray. Present of Mr. A. Bredius, 1887. — 204. Adriaen Brouwer. Peasants fighting. — 976. François De Momper (16...—16..) The Valkenhof at Nymegen. — 762. Thomas De Keyser. Family scene representing Rombout Hogerbeets, Pensionary of Leiden, 1590, and Councillor in the High-council 1596, born June 24, 1561; died Sept. 7, 1625, his wife Hillegonda Van Wensen and their children. — 502. Pauwels Van Hillegaerdt (1596?—16..). Prince Maurits with his retinue on the Buitenhof (outer-court) at The Hague riding to the chase. — 1492. Esaias Van de Velde (or Willem Buytenwech?) Amusement on the ice outside the walls of a town. — 1260. Pieter Jansz. Saenredam (1597—1665). View in the Maria church at Utrecht 1). — 235. Pieter Codde (1599?—1678). The Adoration by the shepherds. — 109. Claes Van Beresteyn (16..—1684). Landscape. — Not numb. Attributed to Pieter De Bloot (1600?—1625). Quack at a market place. — Not numb. Bartholomeus Breenbergh 1599—16..). The Adoration of the Magi. — Not numb. Aert Aertse (16...—16..). Fishers and huntsmen. — 1258. Pieter Jansz. Saenredam. The interior of the Maria church at Utrecht. — 928. Michiel Jansz. Van Mierevelt. Portrait of Johannes Uitenbogaert, clergyman, born Feb. 11, 1557, died Sept. 4, 1644. — 39. David Bailly (1584—1657). Portrait of

1) This remarkable building dated from the 11th cent.; it was demolished about 1813.

Maria Van Reigersbergh, wife of Hugo De Groot (Grotius), born Oct. 7, 1589; died April 19, 1653. — Not numb. Gillis D'Hondecoeter (15..—1638); father to Gysbert D'Hondecoeter. Landscape. — 879a. Jan Lys (159..—1629). Musical party. — Not numb. Pieter Schey (15..—16..) View of Venice 1). Present out of the inheritance of Mr. J. L. De Bruyn Kops, 1888. — 929. Michiel Jansz. Van Mierevelt. Portrait of Lubbert Gerritsz., born 1535, died 1612, Pastor of the Baptist Congregation at Amsterdam. — 569. Unknown master. Male portrait. — 261. Dirck Dalans the Elder (1600?—1676. Italian landscape, with figures by Moises Wttenbrouck (15..—1648). — Not numb. Aert Aertse. Fishers and peasants. — 1259. Pieter Jansz. Saenredam. View in the Maria church at Utrecht.

Cabinet No. 218. Beginning on the sinister side: 909. Gabriel Metsu (1630—1667). Old woman in meditation. — 1577. Arie De Vois. The jolly fishmonger. — 1484. Adriaen Van de Velde. The ferry. — Not numbered. Pieter De Bloot. Peasant fair. — 130. Idem. The lawyer's office. — 1052. Jan Pietersz. Opperdoes (1631?—16..). Landscape with farm. — Not numbered. Willem Cornelisz. Duyster (15..—16..). Tricktrack players. Present of Mr. A. Bredius, 1887. — Not numbered. School of Rembrandt. Old woman reading; property of Mr. A. J. Hoekwater. — 1384. Abraham Storck (1630?—17..). Italian sea-port. — Not numbered. Nicolaes Knupfer (1603—1660). Cincinnatus and the ambassadors of the Roman people. Present of Mr. A. Bredius, 1888. — 1287. Roelant Savery (1576—1639). The poet crowned at the animals' festival. — 1289. Idem. The prophet Elyah fed by the ravens. — 792. Salomon Koninck. (1609—1656). Old man in his study. — 957. Frans Van Mieris the Younger (1689—1763). Hermit. — 1212. Willem Romeyn (16..—169..). The reposing flock. — 81. Cornelis Pietersz. Bega (1620—1664), Peasant concert. — 1266. Herman Saftleven (1610—1685). View of the Rhine. — 165. Hans Boulegier (1600—16..). Flowers. — 982. Paulus Moreelse. Miniature portrait of Frederick V, Elector of the Palatinate and King of Bohemia. — 1381. Hendrick Van Steenwyck the Elder (15..—1603?). Interior of a grand build-

1) This representation is partly a fancy.

ing. — Not numbered. Van Borculo (15..—16..). Portrait of Henricus Van Zyl, Councillor in the Court of Utrecht, 1592; died 1627. — 1274. Joachim Sandrart. Portrait of Pieter Cornelisz. Hooft, Poet and Drost (bailliff) of Muyden. — 1209. Gilles or Jilles Rombouts (16..—16..). Wooded landscape. — 1521. Adriaen Pietersz. Van de Venne. The soulfishing; allusion to the clerical parties (Roman Catholics and Calvinists) in the Netherlands in 1614. 1) — 717. Isaac Isacsen (1590—16..). Abimelech returns Sarah to Abraham. Present of Mr. A. Bredius, 1885. — 750. Jan Van Kessel (1626—1679). Insects and fruits. — 1526. Adriaen Pietersz. Van de Venne, Prince Maurits lying in State, 1625. — 522. Gerard Hoet (1648—1733). Family-scene. — 1019. Caspar Netscher (1639—1684). Portrait of Constantyn Huygens. Poet and consecutively Secretary, Councillor and Auditor of the Princes of Orange Frederik Hendrik, Willem II en Willem III; b. Sept. 4, 1596; d. March 28, 1687. — 1228. Jacob Van Ruisdael. The castle of Bentheim. — 727. Karel Du Jardin. A trumpeter on horseback. — 1121. Cornelis Van Poelenburgh (1586—1667). The nymphs spied out. — 344. Ottomar Elliger (1633—1679). Flowers. — 492. Jan Van der Heyden (1637—1712). Stone bridge. — 1650. Philips Wouwerman (1619—1668). Deer chase. — 303. Cornelis Dusart (1660—1704). Peasant inn. — 1267. Herman Saftleven III. Village on a river. — 659. Melchior D'Hondecoeter. Animals and plants. — 1522. Adriaen Pietersz. Van de Venne. Prince Maurits at the Ryswyck fair, 1618. — 360. Willem Ferguson (1610—16..). Dead poultry. — 232. Pieter Claesz. (15..—1660), father to Nicolaes Pietersz. Berchem. Still-life. — 54 Gerbrant Ban (1615—16..). Male portrait. — 898. Otto Marseus Van Schriek (1620?—1678). Insects, lizards, etc. — 1071. Adriaen Van Ostade. Travellers resting. — 416. Jan Griffier (1656—1718). View of a river. — 1241. Rachel Ruysch (1664—1750). Bouquet. — 493. Jan Van der Heyden. Drawbridge. — 1666. Jan Wynants. Landscape with cattle.

Cabinet No. 217. Beginning to the left: 1116. Egbert Van der Poel (1611—1664). Interior of a farm-house. — 257. Benjamin Ger-

1) As early as the 17th cent. this picture is mentioned as a principal work of this master (Cf. Cornelis De Bie, Guldencabinet. Antwerp 1661, page 234).

ritsz. Cuyp (1612—1625). Joseph interpreting the butler's and baker's dreams. — 1374. Jan Steen. A woman scouring. — 1135. Paulus Potter. Shepherd's hut. — 593. Unknown master. Portrait of a young man. — 1490. Esaias Van de Velde. Bell bound on the cat, alluding to the execution of the Advocate of Holland Johan Van Oldenbarnevelt, 1619. — 1251. Rembrandt. Juno? 1). — 277. Gerard Dou. Hermit. — 552. Unknown master, perhaps Karel Van Mander. Rural scene. — 563. Unknown master. Portrait of Willem Van Oldenbarnevelt, Lord of Stoutenburg and St. Aldegondine, born 1590, died 16.. — 1050. Jan Olis (1610?—'6..). View in a kitchen. — 1340. Karel Slabbaert (15..—1654). Grace before meat. — 1070. Adriaen Van Ostade. Painter in his studio. — 729. Karel Du Jardin. The peasant on his farm. — 349. Allart Van Everdingen. Landscape. — 682. Pieter De Hooch (1630—1677?) Basement. — 167. Esaias Boursse (16..—16..). Interior with an elderly married couple, of whom the woman is at her spinning wheel. — 86. Nicolaes or Claes Pietersz. Berchem. Italian landscape. — 1265. Herman Saftleven III. View of a river. — 1652. Philips Wouwerman. Heron chase. — 1256. Pieter Jansz. Saenredam. View in St. Bavo's at Harlem. — 183. Adam Van Breen (15..—16..). View of the Vyverberg at the Hague; in front Prince Maurits and retinue. — 1074. Adriaen Van Ostade. The jolly peasant. — 1018. Eglon Hendrick Van der Neer (1643—1703). The young Tobias with the Angel. — 1649. Philips Wouwerman. A landscape. — 279. Gerard Dou. Portrait of a distinguished married couple; the landscape by Nic. Berchem. — 271. Simon Van der Does. Shepherds reading. — 1371. Jan Steen. Portrait of baker Oostwaard. — 113. Dirck Van den Bergen. Oxen fighting. — 290. Hendrick Dubbels. (1620—1676). View of a river. — 278. Gerard Dou. An inquisitive person. — 190. Quiryn Brekelenkam (16..—1668). The reader. — 90. Nicolaes Pietersz. Berchem. A herd of oxen passing through the water. — 101. Gerrit Adriaensz. Berckheyde. View of the 'Dam' at Amsterdam. — 324. Gerbrant Van den Eeckhout. The adulterous woman. — 380. Adriaen Van Gaesbeeck (16..—1650).

1) The subject is liable to doubt: on one hand the two peacocks in the background make us think of Juno, but on the other hand the woman represented might be meant for the nymph Calisto. The piece takes its origin from the collection of Hamilton-palace, under the incorrect name of „Narcis.”

Portrait of a youth in a study. — 979. Paulus Moreelse. The pretty shepherdess. — 89. Nicolaes Pietersz. Berchem. The three flocks. — 995. Emanuel Murant (1622—1700?). The old farm. — 1578. Arie De Vois. The jolly musician. — 1367. Jan Steen. Parrot's cage. — 764. Thomas De Keyser. So-called portrait of Lieut.-Admiral Pieter Pietersz. Hein and family.

Cabinet No. 216. Beginning to the left: 162. Johannes Both. Italian landscape with ferry. — 743. Willem Kalff (1621—1693). Still-life. — 443. Frans Hals. A jolly man. — 1134. Paulus Potter. Herds with their cattle. — 905. Jan Van der Meer (1656—1705). Shepherd asleep. — 1573. Hendrik Cornelisz. Van Vliet (1611?—1675). View in the Old Church at Delft. — 728. Karel Du Jardin. Muleteers. — 705. Jan Van Huysum (1682—1749). Sacrificing-festival. — 695. Johan Van Huchtenburgh. (1646—1733). Portrait of the Stadholder William III. — 1662. Thomas Wyck. Interior of a farmhouse. — 186. Quiryn Brekelenkam. An interior. — 460. Jan Davidsz. De Heem (1606—1684?). Fruit. — 1264. Cornelis Saftleven. Shepherds at prayer at a rising storm. — 76. Jan Abrahamsz. Beerstraten. The Pile-house and New Bridge on the Y at Amsterdam, in winter. — 907. Gabriël Metsu. Breakfast. — 187. Quiryn Brekelenkam. The fireside. — 960. Abraham Mignon. Still-life and fruit. — 112. Dirck Van den Bergen. Landscape with herd and cattle. — 704. Jan Van Huijsum. Arcadian landscape. — 411. Barent Graet. The Prodigal Son. — 1120. Cornelis Van Poelenburgh. Adam and Eve cast out of Paradise. — 987. Frederik De Moucheron. Italian landscape. — 22. Jan Van Assen (1635—1695). Male portrait. Present of Mr. A. Bredius, 1887. — 1006. Mathys Naiveu (1647—1721?). St. Jerome. — 1015. Aert Van der Neer (1603—1677). Landscape in winter. — 160. Johannes Both. Farm-yard. — 1240. Rachel Ruysch. Flowers. — 429. Jan Hackaert (1629—1690?). Avenue of ashtrees; the figures by Adriaen Van de Velde. — 1638. Emanuel De Witte (1607—1692). Interior of a church. — 1596. Roelof Van Vries (1631—16..). Farmhouse. — 1651. Philips Wouwerman. Riding school. — 300. Cornelis Dusart. Village gleemen. — 85. Abraham Hendriksz. Van Beyeren. Flowers. — 837. Hendrick Van Limborgh (1680—1759). Children playing. — 1663. Jan Wynants (1600—168.). Landscape

Picture 14.

Page 77.



443. FRANS HALS. — „A JOLLY MAN.”

in the downs and huntsmen; the figures by Adriaen Van de Velde.
— 217 Jan Van Bylert (1603—1671). Guitar-player. — 171. Richard Brakenburgh. Interior of a farmhouse.

Cabinet No. 215. This room contains a rather interesting collection of family portraits, the legacy of Jhr. Mr. Jacob De Witte Van Citters.

According to the inscription on the wall this acquisition was obtained by the State in 1875.

Bij uiterste wijsbegeerte van 16 Juni 1875 heeft
Jonkheer Meester Jacob De Witte Van Citters Advocaat voor den
Hoogen Raad der Nederlanden geboren te 's Gravenhage
16 Mei 1817 overleden te Montreux 3 October 1875 aan 's Rijks
openbare verzamelingen nagelaten een groot aantal
portretten/ prenten en kunstvoorwerpen 1)

To the right and left have been placed the arms of the testator and of the province of Zeeland, his family's birth-place.

Beginning to the left: 605. Unknown master. Portrait of Gualtero Del Prado. — 394. Geldrop Gortzius (1553—1618?). Portrait of Lucretia Pellicorne. — 599. Unknown master. Portrait of Margarita Cassier. — 317. Ph. Van Dyk (1680—1752) Portrait of Adriaan Casper Parduyn. — 318. Idem. Portrait of Maria Van Citters. — 931. M. Van Miereveld. Portrait of Paulus Van Beresteyn. — 932. Idem. Portrait of Volckera Nicolaesd. Duyst, called Knobbert. — 600. Unknown master. Portrait of Philippe Le Mire. — 601. Idem. Portrait of Antoinette Walleran. — 606. Idem. Portret of Jacob Pergens. — 607. Idem. Portrait of Anna Boudaen Courten. — 608. Idem. Unknown male portrait. — 597. Idem. Portrait of Ruben Parduyn. — 604. Idem. Portrait of Willem Courten. — 603. Portrait of Pieter Boudaen Courten — 316. Ph. Van Dyk. Portrait of Adriaan Parduyn. — 602. Unknown master. Portrait of Hortensia del Prado. — 393. Geldorp Gortzius. Portrait of Jan Fourmenois. — 323. Ph. Van Dyk.

1) By his last will of June 16, 1875 Jonkheer Meester Jacob Van Citters, Advocate to the Supreme Council of the Netherlands, born at the Hague, May 16, 1817, deceased at Montreux October 3, 1875, left to the public collections a great number of portraits, engravings and objects of art *).

*) Whatever, in this legacy, does not belong to the pictures has been placed in other public collections of the State.



429 JAN HACKAERT. — „AVENUE OF ASHTREES”.

Portrait of Arnout Van Citters. — 546. Unknown master. Portrait of Cornelis Van Citters. — 322. Ph. Van Dyk. Portrait of Abraham Boudaen. — 320. Id. Portrait of Jan Boudaen Courten. — 1297. G. Schalcken. Portrait of Miss Van Gool. — 1296. Idem. Portrait of Jonkvr. Josine Clara Van Citters. — 654. Unknown. Male Portrait. — 321. Ph. Van Dyk. Portrait of Jonkvr. Anna Maria Hoeufft. — 395. Geldorp Gortzius. Portrait of Jeremias Boudinois. — 396. Id. Portrait of Lucretia Del Prado. — 1140. F. Pourbus the Elder. Portrait of Guilliam Courten. — 611. Unknown master. Portrait of Jonkvr. Magdalena Van Citters. — 319. Ph. Van Dyk. Portrait of Adriaen Casper Parduyn. — 610. Unknown master. Portrait of Cornelis Verheye. — 609. Unknown. Portrait of Steven Van Dalen. — Further some pictures of family arms of Van Citters and of families related to them.

Westerly Cabinets. To go to the five westerly Cabinets we cross the Entrance-hall.

Cabinet No 274 contains the legacy of Miss Liotard, consisting of crayon drawings from the 18th century. Jean Etienne Liotard, her grandfather, from whose hand this collection is, was born at Geneva in 1702, and died there in 1789. He excelled in making portraits with pastel, a sort of coloured chalk, used again at present, and which requires very great artistic skill in the handling. There exist also portraits enamelled by him on copper, of which a very fine specimen is in this Cabinet.

Nine portraits of Princes and Princesses of Orange-Nassau by Johan Friedrich August Tischbein (1750—1812), likewise drawn in crayon and showing an extraordinary talent in this line, are placed in this Cabinet too. On the wall we see the arms of Liotard and of his native country, Switzerland, and an inscription to this effect:

Bij uiterste wijsbegeerteling van 27 Juni 1870 heeft
Marie Anne Liotard
geboren te Amsterdam 7 Auct 1793
overleden aldaar 2 Augustus 1873 aan 's Rijks Museum te
Amsterdam hare verzameling schilderijen nagelaten 1).

1) By her last will of June 27, 1870, Marie Anne Liotard, born at Amsterdam, June 7, 1793, deceased there August 2, 1873, left to the National Museum at Amsterdam her collection of pictures.

Beginning to the left: 1423. Johan Friedrich August Tischbein (1750—1812) Portrait of Augusta Maria Carolina, Princess of Orange, b. Feb. 28, 1743; d. May 6, 1787. — 1425. Id. Portrait of William Frederick, Hereditary Prince of Orange, afterwards King William I, b. Aug. 24, 1772, d. Dec. 12, 1843. — 1421. Id. Portrait of Prince William V, Stadtholder of the United Netherlands, b. March 8, 1748; d. Apr. 9, 1806. — 1422. Id. Portrait of Frederika Sophia Wilhelmina Princess of Prussia, consort to Prince William V, b. Aug. 7, 1747; d. June 9, 1820. — 1426. Id. Portrait of Frederika Louisa Wilhelmina, Princess of Prussia, consort to King William I, b. Nov. 18, 1774; d. Oct. 12, 1837. — 1429. Id. Portrait of Isabella, Burggravinne of Kirchberg, and Countess of Sayn-Hohenburg, consort to Friedrich Wilhelm, Prince of Nassau-Weilburg, b. Apr. 19, 1772. — 1424. Id. Portrait of Charles Christian, Prince of Nassau-Weilburg, b. 1737, d. 1788. — 1427. Id. Portrait of William George Frederick, Prince of Orange, 2nd son of Prince William V, b. Febr. 5, 1774; d. Jan. 6, 1799. — 1428. Id. Portrait of Frederica Louisa Wilhelmina, Princess of Orange, consort to Charles George August, Hereditary Prince of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, b. Nov. 28, 1770; d. June 6, 1819.

Legacy Liotard: 851. J. E. Liotard (1702—1789). Portrait of the Empress Maria Theresia of Austria, b. 1717; d. Nov. 29, 1780. — 870. Id. Landscape with cattle (after P. Potter) 1) — 852. Id. Por-

1) This drawing in pastel, as well as Nos. 867, 868, 869, 871 and 872 have been presented in 1885 by Mrs. Tilanus, *née* Liotard.

trait of Mrs. Cognard, *née* Batailhy. — 857. Id. Portrait of Marie Joséphine, Princess of Saxony, Dauphine of France, b. Nov. 4, 1731, d. 1767. — 861. Id. Portrait of Countess Coventry, in Turkish dress — 871. Id. Apollo and Daphne. — 856. Id. Portrait of Louis of Bourbon, Dauphin of France, b. Sept. 4, 1729, d. Dec. 20, 1765. — 855. Id. Portrait of Count D'Algarotti. — 850. Portrait of Marshal Maurice of Saxony, b. Oct. 26, 1696, d. Nov. 30, 1750. — 869. Id. View of Mount Blanc, from the painter's house at Geneva. — 859. Id. Portrait of Mrs. Tyrell, wife of the English Consul at Constantinople. — 849. Id. The fair Reader. — 854. Idem. Portrait of Mrs. Boëre. — 868. Id. Portrait of the Emperor Joseph II, b. 1741, d. Feb. 20, 1790. (Sketch). — 860. Id. Portrait of the Empress Maria Theresia (enamelled). — 863. Id. The three Graces. — 872. Id. Nymph Sleeping. — 864. Id. Genevese blackguard. — 853. Id. Portrait of M. Boëre, merchant at Geneva. — 867. Id. Portrait of Maximilian, archduke of Austria, Coadjutor of Trier, Cologne, Munster, etc. (Sketch). — 858. Id. Portrait of Lord Besborough, the painter's friend. — 862. Id. Portrait of the Duchess of Marlborough.

Cabinet No. 273. Beginning to the left: 1648. Philips Wouwerman. Grey horse kicking. — 88. Nicolaes Berchem. Landscape in winter. — 1077. Isaac Van Ostade (1621—1649). Peasant inn. — 456. Claes. Dirksz. Van der Heck (1st half of the 17th cent.). The castle of Egmont. — 1133. Paulus Potter. Orpheus taming the animals. — 980. Paulus Moreelse (1571—1638). The little princess. — 87. Nicolaas Berchem. Landscape in winter. — 1654. Philips Wouwerman. Horsepond. — 1645. Philips Wouwerman. Peasants fighting. — 457. Claes Dirksz. Van der Heck. Egmont abbey. — 888. Nicolaes Maes. Portrait of Catharina De Hochedepied, wife of Elbert Slicher. As a loan from Jhr. H. Teding Van Berkout. — 1294. Godfried Schalcken (1643—1706). Fire and light. — 658. Melchior D'Hondecoeter. Dead birds. — 161. Johannes Both. Italian landscape. — 1021. Casper Netscher. Portrait of Christiaan Huygens?. — 1119. Cornelis Van Poelenburgh. Girls coming out of the bath. — 1211. Willem Romeyn. Rest near the fountain. — 908. Gabriel Metsu (1630—1667). Old drinker. — 1623. Pieter Van der Werff (1665—1708). Drawing-lesson. — 1366. Jan Steen. St. Nicolas festival. — 1201. Pieter De Ring (middle of

the 17th century). Still-life. — 1118. Cornelis Van Poelenburgh. Girls bathing. — 1210. Willem Romeyn. The cattle in the water. — 949. Frans Van Mieris the Elder. Correspondence. — 1622. Pieter Van der Werff. Girls decorating Cupid. — 989. Isaac De Moucheron. View of Tivoli near Rome. — 1535. Nic. Verkolje (1675—1746). Portrait of Anthony Van Leeuwenhoek, discoverer of the infusoria, born Oct. 24, 1632; died Aug. 26, 1723. — 887. Nicolaes Maes. Portrait of Elbert Slicher; as a loan from Jhr. H. Teding Van Berkhout. — 1293. Godfried Schalcken. Smoker. — 706. Jan Van Huysum. Fruit. — 1370. Jan Steen. The Quack. — 1020. Casper Netscher. A mother's care. — 224. Johannes Van de Capelle (middle of the 17th century). Sailing in Company. — 1413. Gerard Ter Borch. Paternal advice. — Not numb. Frans De Hulst (16..—1662). View of the town of Nymegen; possession of the Royal Antiquarian Society. — 707. Jan Van Huysum. Flowers. — 1640. Attributed to Emanuel De Witte. A landing on the stairs. — 1368. Jan Steen. Peasant wedding. — 1646. Philips Wouwerman. The peasants' victory.

Cabinet No. 272 contains the portraits of some celebrated artists of the Dutch school, nearly all painted by themselves.

Beginning on the sinister side: 381. Joost Van Geel (1631—1698). The painter's portrait. — 223. Govert Camphuysen (1624?—1672). The painter's portrait. — Not numbered. Charles Van Beveren (1809—1850). Portrait of the King's sculptor, Louis Royer, in his studio (1793—1868). — Not numbered. Jacobus Buys. Portrait of Cornelis Ploos Van Amstel. Art-patron (1726—1798); property of the Royal Antiquarian Society. — 181. Mattheus Ignatius Van Bree (1773—1839). The painter's portrait. Present of Jhr. Mr. Victor De Stuers, 1877. — 1581. Herman Van Vollenhoven (1st half of the 17th cent.) The painter's portrait in his studio. — 133. Ferdinand Bol. The painter's portrait. Legacy of Mr. A. Brondgeest, 1849. — Not numbered. Charles Van Beveren. Portrait of Carolina Frederica, wife of the sculptor Louis Royer. — 1197. Tibout Regters. Portrait of Jan Ten Compe (1713—1761). — Not numbered. Jacobus Ludovicus Cornet (1815—188.). Portrait of David Pierre Humbert De Superville, art-critic (1770—1849). Present of Mrs. Widow Mr. K. J. T. C. Kneppelhout van Sterkenburg, *née* Drabbe, 1888. — 1614. Adriaen

Van der Werff (1659?—1722). The painter's portrait. — Not numbered. Willem Key? (1520—1568). Portrait of the painter in his studio, with his three sons. — 1554. Attributed to P. Van Vianen

Picture 16.

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1364. JAN STEEN. — THE PAINTER'S PORTRAIT.

(latter half of the 16th and early part of the 17th cent.). The painter's portrait. — 1005. Martinus Mytens (middle of the 17th cent.) The painter's portrait. — Not numbered. Gerard Van Honhorst. The painter's portrait. — 723. Karel Du Jardin. The painter's portrait. —

Not numbered. Johannes Verkolje (1650—1693). The painter's portrait. Present of Mr. W. E. Van Pappelendam, 1888. — 777. Godfried Kneller (1646—1723). Portrait of the painter Cornelis De Bruyn (1624—1719). Present of Mr. A. Willet, 1885. — 488. Wybrand Hendriks (1744—1831). Portrait of Jacobus De Vos, Senior, art-patron (1735—1833). Present of his Widow Mrs. De Vos-Wurfbain, 1879. — 433. Johannes Van Haensbergen (1642—1705). The painter's portrait. — 179. J. De Bray; D. De Bray; J. Golingh; J. De Jong. Their own portraits as Masters of St. Luke's or painter's guild at Harlem in 1674. — 1364. Jan Steen. The painter's portrait. — 313. Copy after Anth. Van Dyck. Portrait of the drawer and engraver Michel Le Blon (1587—1657). Engraver, goldsmith and Agent of Christina, Queen of Sweden, at Amsterdam. — Not numb. Gerard Van Honthorst. Portrait of Sophia Coopmans, the painter's wife. — 134. Ferdinand Bol. Portrait of the sculptor Artus Quellinus (1609—1668). — 1447. Corn. Troost. The painter's portrait. — 681. Pieter De Hooch (1630—167.). Supposed portrait of the painter 1). — Not numb. Paulus Moreelse. The painter's portrait. Present of Dr. A. Bredius, 1887. — 128. Norbertus Van Blommen (1670—1746?). Portrait of the art-dealer Jan Pietersz. Somer (1641—1726). — 45. Ludolf Backhuysen. The painter's portrait. — 1458. Wallerant Vailiant. Portrait of the painter Maria Van Oosterwyck. — 1160. Julius Quinkhart (1736—1776). Portraits of the painter himself and the patron of art, C. J. Ploos Van Amstel. — Not numb. Jean Augustin Daiwaille (1786—1856). Portrait of the painter Pieter Barbiers Pietersz. (1748—18.). possession of the Royal Antiq. Society. — 878. Christoffel Lubinitzki (1659—17.). The painter's portrait. — Not numb. Ludolf Backhuysen. The painter in his studio. — 312. Copy after Anthony Van Dyck. This painter's portrait.

Cabinet No. 271. Beginning to the left; 1665. Jan Wynants. Peasant dwelling. — 1257. J.... Van Nickelen (16...—1703). View in St. Bavo's at Harlem. — 1361. Johan Adriaensz. Van Staveren. Old man at prayers. — 1341. Pieter Cornelisz. Slingelandt (1640—

1) This piece has been bought in 1834 as a portrait of and by Pieter De Hooch; but in both respects it is wrongly attributed.

1691). Singing practice. — 1079. Johannes Dirckz. Oudenrogge (16..—1653). Weaver's workshop. — 1653. Philips Wouwerman. The farrier. — 276. Gerard Dou. Evening school; this picture, one of the master's most famous pieces, excels by the minute handling as well as by a transparent half opaqueness, brought about by the play of five candle lights; this piece was purchased for the Museum in 1808 for 17,500 guilders (\pm

$\text{£} 1458$). — 1485 Adriaen Van de Velde. A cottage. — 173. Leonard Bramer. Subject from the Bible. (Perhaps it represents Zachariah being stoned to death in the court of the temple. II Chronicles 24 : 21). — 1117. Egbert Van der Poel. (1621—1664). Ruins at Delft, after the blowing up of the gunpowder-store; Oct. 12, 1654. — 838. Johannes Lingelbach. Italian seaport with beggars. — Not numb. Lambert Doomer (16..—16..). Peasant dwelling in the Rhine district; present of Dr. A. Bredius, 1890. — 272. Simon Van der Does. Shepherdess. — 356. Willem Eversdyck 16..—

1671). Portrait of Cornelis Fransz. Eversdyck, Auditor of the country and of the county of Zeeland, born May 20, 1586, died Dec. 19, 1666. — 1290. Benedictus(?) Schaak (16..—16..). Vanitas. — 1621. Pieter Van der Werff (1665—1720?). St. Jerome. — 696. Johan Van Huchtenburgh (1650—1702). Horsemen fighting. — 42. Ludolf Backhuysen. Sea in motion. — 1034. Reynier Nooms, called Zee-man. (1623—166.). View of the 'Bothuisje' and the Y at Amster-



CABINET NO. 271.

dam. — 205. Roelant Savery. Repose on the flight to Egypt 1). — 839. Johannes Lingelbach. A harbour on the Mediterranean. — 1130. Pieter Potter (1597—1652). Strawcutter; present of J. F. W. Baron Van Spaen van Biljoen, 1808. — 1295. Godfried Schalcken. Tastes differ. — 301. Cornelis Dusart. Fishmarket. — 1369. Jan Steen. Jolly return. — 152. Johannes Borman (16..—16..). Garland of fruits. — 1434. Dominicus Van Tol. Captive mouse. — 1292. Godfried Schalcken. Every one his fancy. — 41. Ludolf Backhuyzen. View of the Y before Amsterdam, taken from the Mosselpier. — 494. Jan Van der Heyden (1637—1712). A Dutch canal. — 950. Frans Van Mieris the Elder. Playing on the lute. — 1618. Adriaen Van der Werff. Dancing lesson. — 283. Simon Van Douw (or Van Douwen) (1630?—1677?). Horsemen fighting 2). — 844. Johannes Lingelbach. Country-road. — 954. Willem Van Mieris (1662—1747). Fowldealer. — 1452. Jacob Van der Ulft (1627—1688?). View of an Italian town. — 1510. Willem Van de Velde the Younger (1633—1707). Harbour. — 1414. Gerard Ter Borch (1617—1681). Old copy. Swearing to the peace of Munster, May 15, 1648. — 1124. Willem De Poorter (16..—16..) Solomon sacrificing to the idols. — 1303. J... G... Schieblius (16..—16..) Italian landscape with figures. — 1512. Willem Van de Velde the Younger. Showery weather. — 1584. Jan Vonck (16..—16..) Dead Birds. — 354 en 355. Willem Eversdyck. Portraits of Nicolaes Blanckardus (Blanckaert), Philologist and historian, born December 11, 1654; died May 15, 1703 and of Maria Eversdyck, his wife. — 840. Johannes Lingelbach. Riding school. — 916. Hendrick De Meyer (16..—1689?) Departure of King Charles II of England, from Scheveningen, Mei 23, 1660. — 294. Jacob A. Duck (1600—16..). Cavalry stables. — 1263. Cornelis Saftleven (1606—1681). Herds and cattle in a landscape. — 1616. Adriaen Van der Werff. The Holy family. — 1451. Jacob Van der Ulft. Italian harbour. — 1511. Willem Van de Velde the Younger. On the coast.

1) This piece, marked Brueghel, is according to Dr. Bode of Berlin an early work of Savery's.

2) On this picture is the spurious signature of Cuyp, Dr. A. Bredius ascribes it to Van Douwen.

Cabinet No 270. Beginning to the left: 512. Gerard Hoet (1648—1733). Homage to Alexander the Great. — 518. Idem. Landscape. — 1239. Jan De Ruiter (17..—1822?). Cook. — 1080. Isaak Ouwater (1747—1793). Unfinished steeple of the New Church at Amsterdam. — 1206. Coenraet Roepel (1678—1748). Flowers. — 145. Benjamin Bolomey (1739—18.). Allegorical portrait of Princess Frederika Sophia Wilhelmina, Princess of Prussia, wife of Willem V, Prince of Orange. — 833. Adriaan De Lelie (1755—1820). Portrait of Jhr. Gysbert Carel Rutger Reinier Van Brienen van Ramerius and his family, at the country-seat „Crailoo”, born October 28, 1771, died September 8, 1817, Colonel of the Amsterdam civic-guards in 1813; present of Jonkvr. A. M. Van Brienen van Ramerius, 1887. — 1081. Izaak Ouwater. St. Antony's weighing house at Amsterdam. — 1207. Coenraet Roepel. Fruit. — 520. Gerard Hoet. Marriage of Alexander the Great and Roxane of Bactria. — 519. Id. Landscape. — 977. Louis De Moni (1698—1771). The woman fond of flowers. — 822. Gerard De Lairesse. Seleucus resigning his power on behalf of his son Antiochus. — 1417. Mattheus Terwesten (1670—1757). Portrait of Anna of Brunswick—Luneburg, Crownprincess of Great-Britain, consort to Willem IV, Prince of Orange. — 997. Michiel Van Musscher. Portrait of the Grand-Pensionary of Holland Gaspar Fagel, born 1629, died December 15, 1688. — 1342. Pieter Cornelisz. Van Slingelandt. Rich gentleman. — 1152 and 1153. Jan Maurits Quinckhart. Portraits in grey of the poet Bernardus De Bosch and his wife; he was born March 28, 1709, died October 27, 1786, married April 22, 1742 Margaretha Van Leuvenig, died November 1785. — 1440. Cornelis Troost. The painter's portrait. — 1391. Abraham Van Stry (1753—1826). Drawing lesson. — Not numbered. Abraham Storck (1630?—1710). A fresh breeze. Present out of the inheritance of Mr. H. J. Baron Van der Heim van Duyvendyke, 1890. — 720. Johannes Janson (1729—1784). The house 'Heemstede'. — 1617. Adriaen Van der Werff. Venus kissed by Amor. — 1161. Julius Quinckhart. Amateurs of music. — 1196. Tibout Regters. Portrait of the historian Jan Wagenaar, born October 28, 1709, died March 1, 1773. — 1200. Jan Claesz. Rietschoof (1652—1719). Water in motion. — 836. Hendrick van Limborgh. Amor and Psyche. — 1448. Cornelis Troost. Portraits of four children and a monkey; loan

of Jhr. H. Teding van Berkhout, 1885. — 1602. Izaak Walraven (1686—1765). Epaminondas' deathbed. — 1199. Jan Claesz. Riet-schoof. A calm. — 835. Hendrick Van Limborgh. The Shepherds.

Pavilion-hall
No. 268 of the ground-
plan.

Although at first not destined for a picture hall, yet by the continual increase of the collection, this room was arranged as such in 1880.

Beginning at the left wall: Not numbered. Hendrick Heerschop. Abraham's servant offering presents to Rebecca; Genesis XXIV : 53. — 1203. Jean De la Rocquette (16..—16..) Portrait of a gentleman in Indian dress. — 29. Adriaen Backer. Five Inspectors and two officials of the Collegium Medicum at Amsterdam, in 1613; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 1636. Jacob De Witt (1693—1754). Allegorical representation of knowledge and science; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — Not numbered. Roelant Savery. Drinking place. — Not numbered. George Van der Myn (1723—1768). Family picture representing Pieter Cornelis Hasselaer, lord of the two Eemnesser, Burgomaster of Amsterdam, Squire of Gooiland, Director of the East-India Company and his family. — 284. Douw (16..—16..). Portrait of two boys. Present of Dr. A. Bredius, 1887.

Among the following pictures is included the important present of the pensioned cavalry-colonel Jhr. J. S. R. Van de Poll at Arnhem, consisting of 35 portraits of members of the family Van de Poll and of those related to them. — 889. Nicolaes Maes. Portrait of Brechje Hulft, wife of Gerard Röver. — 890. Nic. Maes. Portrait of Brechje Hooft. — 1354. Copy after Johannes Spilberg. Portrait of Jan Van de Poll. — 1355. Id. Portrait of Harmen Jansz. Van de Poll. — 1129. Hendrik Pothoven (1725—1795?). Portrait of Harmen Henrick Jansz. Van de Poll. — 760. Attributed to Cornelis Ketel. Portrait of Pieter Kies. — 1157. Jan Maurits Quinckhart. Portrait of Margaretha Trip, wife of Harmen Henrick Jansz. Van de Poll. — 588. Unknown master of the early part of the 17th cent. Male portrait. — 340. Id. Female portrait. — 626. Unknown master (middle of the 17th cent.). Portrait of a young lady. — 368. Jean Fournier. (17..—1765). Portrait of Willem Sautyn. — 379. Unknown master of the 18th century. Portrait of Maria Henriette Van de Poll (?). —

653. Id. Portrait of an Oriental 1). — 121. Dirck Bleker (1621—16.).
Penitent Magdalen.

Van de Poll donation continued on the middle partition, beginning to the left: — 151. Arnold Boonen. Portraits of Jan Van de Poll and his son Harmen Henrick Van de Poll. — 1620 Adriaen Van der Werff. Portrait of Margaretha Rendorp, wife of Jan Van de Poll. — 640. Unknown master, latter part of the 17th cent. Portrait of Pieter Rendorp. — 641. Id. Portrait of Johanna Hulft, wife of Pieter Rendorp. — 625. Unknown master, early part of the 17th cent. Portrait of Jacoba Bontemantel, when a child. — 1430. Johann Friedrich August Tisehbein. Portrait of Jan Van de Poll. — 1545. Johannes Cornelisz. Verspronck. Male portrait. — 445. Frans Hals. Portrait of Nicolaes Hasselaer (?). — 446. Id. Portrait of his wife. — 1590. Cornelis Van der Voort. Portrait of Dirck Hasselaer — 1591. Id. Portrait of Brechje Van Schoterbosch, wife of Dirck Hasselaer. — 1253. Rembrandt-school. Male portrait. — 1084. Juriaen Ovens. Allegorical portrait of a mother with her children. — 933. Michiel Van Mierevelt. Portrait of Henrick Hooft. — 934. Id. Portrait of Aegie Hasselaer, wife of Henrick Hooft. — 1469. Werner Van den Valckert. Portrait of Pieter Dircksz. Hasselaer. — 479. Bartholomeus Van der Helst. Portrait of Jacobus Trip. — 697. Lambertus D'Hue (Middle of the 17th cent.). Portrait of Margaretha Munter, wife of Jacobus Trip. — 1158. Johan Maurits Quinckhart. Portrait of Jan Van de Poll with his son. — 1356. Guillaume Spinny. (17 ..—1785). Portrait of Anna Maria Dedel (?), wife of Jan Van de Poll. — 642. Unknown master of the 17th cent. Portrait of Nicolaes Klopper. — 643. Id. Portrait of Margaretha Le Gouche. — 369. Jean Fournier. Portrait of Margaretha Corneliat Van de Poll, wife of Cornelis Munter.

The following pictures and among them the one painted on both sides, representing the wine-merchant's trade, by Albert Cuyp, which has been placed on a standard, don't belong to the Van de Poll donation; continuing to the left: along the partition: Not numbered Jan Vonck. Fish. — 341. Nicolaes Elias. Portrait of Gerard Otsz. Hinlopen. — 548. Unknown master. So-called portrait of Anna Maria Schuurman. — 1629a. Jacob Campo Weyerman (1677

1) This piece and the following do not belong to the *Van de Poll donation*.

— 1747). Flowers in a vase. Present of Jhr. Mr. Victor De Stuers, 1886. — Not numbered. Johannes Verkolje. Two portraits of married people members of the Delft governing family Groenewegen. — Not numbered. Abraham Van der Schoor (16..—16..). Male portrait; present of Mr. A. Willet, 1887. — 38. Jan De Baen. Five governors and two governesses of the Workhouse, 1684. — Not numbered. Johannes Hannot; lived about 1668. Fruit. — Not numbered. Abraham Van der Hecke. Portrait of the Engineer Cornelis Meyer. — 1217. Johan Van Rossum; lived about 1662. Portrait of a distinguished lady. — Not numbered. Jacques De Claeu; lived in the middle of the 17th century. Still-life; present of Dr. A. Bredius, 1888. — Not numbered. Christoffel Puytlinck, alias „Trechter”; lived about 1671. Two dead cocks. — 1591a. Cornelis Van der Voort. Portrait of the Amsterdam clergyman Jacobus Rolandus, first Assessor of the Synod of Dordrecht, born 1562, died 1661 — 1388. Jan Storck, lived about 1660. The castle of Nyenrode. — 1248. Attributed to Rembrandt. Study of a head.

Continuing left on the other partition: 1285 and 1286. Dirck Dircksz. Santvoort. Portraits of Frederick Alewyn and his wife Agatha Geelvinck. — 1493. Esaäas Van de Velde. Dutch landscape. — Not numbered. Isack Van Duynen; lived 2nd half 17th century. Fish. — 1604. Anthonie Waterlo (1609?—16..). Wooded landscape. — Not numbered. Cornelis Leliënsburgh; lived in the middle of the 17st century. Two pictures with dead poultry. — 1288. Roelant Savery. Rocky landscape with deerchase; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — Not numbered. Moïses Van Wittenbrouck (15..—1648). Satyr with nymph in an Arcadian landscape. — 10. Pieter Van Anraadt. Six governors of the 'oudezyds Huiszittenhuis' (Alms-house) and a beadle, 1675. — 1574. Hendrick Cornelisz. Van Vliet. Female portrait. — 1238. Pieter Jansz. Van Ruyven (1651—1716). Cock and fowls. — 215. R. Van der Burgh; latter part 67th cent. Sea fish. — 657. Gysbert D'Hondecoeter (1604—1653). Water-fowls. — 1007. Mathys Naiveu. Representation in the open air. — 652. Unknown master. Three Governors of the 'Leprozenhuis' (pesthouse); property of the city of Amsterdam. — Not numbered. Pieter De Laer, alias Bamboccio (1613—1673?). Italian inn. — Not numb. Dirck Van Hooghstraten (1595—1640). Mary with the child Jesus

and St. Anna, Mary's Mother. Present of Dr. A. Bredius, 1889. — Not numbered. Jacques Muller; latter part of 17th century. Cavalry-fight between Imperials and Turks. Present of idem, 1888. — 1047. Willem Van Odekercken (about 1630). A woman scouring. Present of Mr. A. Willet, 1885. — 147. Arnold Boonen. Six Governors of the 'Huiszittenhuis' (Almshouse), 1706; property of the city of Amsterdam. — 116a. Cornelis De Bie (1620?—1664). Landscape with herds and cattle. Present of Dr. A. Bredius, 1887. — Not numbered. Michiel Van Vries; (about 1656). Farm on the water. — Not numb. Nicolaes Moeyaert. Jacob and Rachel meeting at the well; Gen. XXIX : 1—10. — 148. Arnold Boonen. Four Governors and a beadle of the 'Spinhus'; property of the city of Amsterdam.

Van der Hoop Museum. The spacious hall which we enter now contains the Van der Hoop Museum.
No. 269 of the ground-plan. We insert here some particulars about this celebrated collection 1), though to many they may not be unknown.

By his considerable wealth, the founder succeeded in recovering from abroad and carrying back to this country some excellent productions of our Old-Dutch school of painting; but not merely in this respect did Van der Hoop manifest his love of liberal art, he also encouraged and appreciated the artists among his contemporaries. A collection of art, such as is but seldom gathered by a private gentleman, was more especially the object of his care and love. When his last will and testament was opened, it became evident that the considerable sums, spent for this collection, had been paid not for his own enjoyment only. For he made of the valuable cabinet of pictures a legacy to the city of Amsterdam, on condition that it was to be exhibited for the benefit of the town poor.

For reasons of a financial nature — the sum required for payment of the conveyance — the town-council could not at once enter upon this legacy. A committee was formed, consisting of Messrs: H. J. Koenen, LL. D., J. J. A. Santhagens, J. De Vos Jbz., F. De Wildt, LL. D., J. Wittering, C. J. Fodor and C. E. Vaillant, LL. D.,

1) See also J. W. Kaiser, Description of the pictures in the Van der Hoop Museum (5th edit.) Amsterdam; 1881.

with the aim of collecting the sum required by voluntary contributions from patrons of art.

Though the exertions of this committee did not prove fruitless, and the Town-council resolved to grant a contribution, yet, on the day when a final decision was to be arrived at, a considerable figure was still wanting. However, three members of the committee subscribed for the deficit, and so this splendid collection could be preserved for the country and especially for Amsterdam, and the legacy was entered upon July 3, 1854.

Soon after, two halls for its reception were arranged in the former Hospital for Old men, subsequently the Royal Academy of Liberal Art and now the University; so that this fine collection could be opened to the public.

After the death of the widow, Mrs. A. Van der Hoop, in 1880, 24 pieces more which adorned her residence were added to the Museum.

An agreement, entered upon by the State and the city of Amsterdam on November 11, 1880, secured to the collection a place in the National Museum, on condition that it is to remain separate and is to be exhibited gratis, but that, to comply with the provisions of the last will, a sum of f 400 is to be paid yearly to the Town for the benefit of the poor.

In remembrance of the founder his escutcheon and that of his wife are placed in the hall; the legacy being recorded in an inscription to the following effect:

Bij uiterste wijsbegeerte van 22 November 1847 heeft
Adriaan Van der Hoop
geboren 28 April 1778 te Amsterdam/ overleden aldaar 17 Maart 1854
Kommandeur v. d. Orde v. d. Nederlandse Leeuw/
Ridder v. d. Orde van St. Anna van Rusland 2e klasse/
Lid van de Eerste Kamer der Staten-Generaal/
Lid der Staten van de Provincie N. Holland en van den Raad van Amsterdam/
Bankier en Hoopman zyne verzameling schijderijen gelegateerd
aan de Stad Amsterdam.) 1)

1) By his last will of November 22, 1847 Adriaan Van der Hoop, born April 28, 1778 at Amsterdam, deceased there March 17, 1854, Commander in the Order of the Dutch Lion, Knight of the Order of St. Ann of Russia, 2nd class, Member of the First Chamber of the States-General, Member of the States of the Province of N. Holland and of the council of Amsterdam, Banker and Merchant, bequeathed his collection of pictures to the city of Amsterdam.

In the frieze are the names of the principal masters whose works are present here. The Van der Hoop Museum consists of 224 pictures

Picture 17.

Page 96.



1378. JAN STEEN. — FAMILY SCENE.

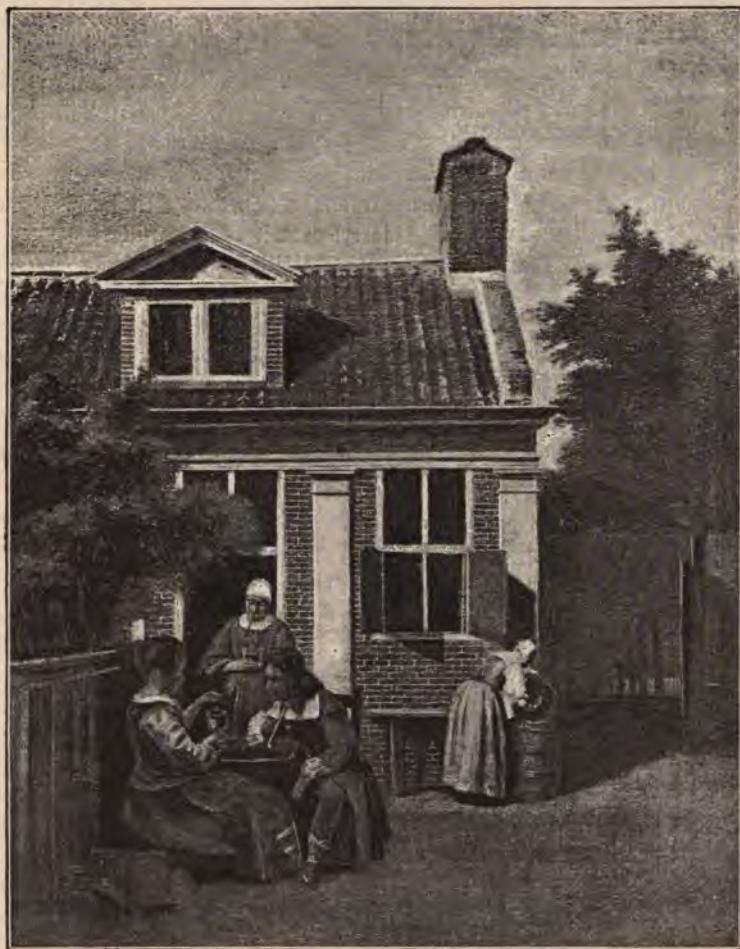
among which one that enjoys a world-renown, viz. the Jewish Bride of Rembrandt. Many of the other pieces are not less renowned, e. g. two portraits by Rubens, a portrait by Frans Hals, three

pieces by Teniers, five by Jan Steen, one by Hobbema, three by Pieter De Hoogh, one by Jan Vermeer, (surnamed the Delft one), two by Potter, four by Jacob Van Ruisdael, four by Willem Van de Velde, three by Ph. Wouwerman, four by Nicolaes Maes, two by Gerard Dou and numbers of others, nearly all of prime quality.

Beginning on the sinister side: 372. Frans Francken II (1581—1642). The parable of the prodigal son. — 1223. Petrus Paulus Rubens. Portrait of Helena Fourment, the painter's second wife. — 732. Copy after Karel Du Jardin. Landscape. — 585. Unknown master, 1st half of the 17th cent. Portrait of a nobleman on horseback. — 1410. David Teniers the Younger. Gamblers. — 308. Anthony Van Dyck. Portrait of Joh. Bapt. Franck. — 955. Willem Van Mieris. Arcadian landscape. — 713. Copy after Titian? Allegory. — 973. Jan Miense Molenaar. (16...—1668). Grace before meat. — 1489. Adriaen Van de Velde. Landscape with cattle. — 1075. Adriaen Van Ostade. Peasant company. — 1078. Isaac Van Ostade. Peasant inn. — 447. Frans Hals. Female portrait. — 1350. Hendrick Maertensz. Sorgh. Fishwife. — 96. Nicolaes Berchem. Italian landscape. — 1138. Paulus Potter. Horses turned to grass. — 1378. Jan Steen. Family scene. — 935. Michiel Jansz. Van Mierevelt. Portrait of the poet Jacob Cats. — 940. Copy after Mierevelt. Portrait of Pieter Cornelisz. Hooft. — 1076. Adriaen Van Ostade. Confidential. — 770. Willem De Keyser (1603—167.). Male portrait. — 507. Meindert Hobbema. Watermill. — 114. Dirck Van Bergen. Landscape. — 1139. Paulus Potter. Cows in a meadow. — 953. Frans Van Mieris the Elder. The bird escaped. — 1415. Copy after G. Ter Borch. Boy with a dog. — 1536. Johannes Vermeer (1632—1675). Lady reading. — 126. Hendrick Bloemaert. Egg-dealer. — 1557. Jan Victors. Porkbutcher. — 1137. Paulus Potter. Little dog. — 281. Gerard Dou. The fisher-man's wife. — 1385. Abraham Storck. View of the Dam at Amsterdam. — 668. Melchior D'Hondecoeter. Poultry. — 1252. Rembrandt. The Jewish bride, according to Dr. Bode, Boas and Ruth. — 1234. Jacob Van Ruisdael. Norse Landscape. — 683. Pieter De Hoogh (16...—1681). Interior. — 687. Unknown master, so called Pieter De Hooch. Couple making music. — 495. Jan Van der Heyden. View of the town of Amersfoort. — 1269. Herman Saftleven. A river. — 141. Ferdinand Bol. Governors

Picture 18.

Page 98.



686. PIETER DE HOOGH. — COUNTRY HOUSE.

of the Almshouse 1). — 1540. Lieven Verschuier. (16..—1686). Rippling water. — 1150. Adam Pynacker. Landscape. — 1376. Jan Steen. The jolly family. — 1518. Willem Van de Velde the Younger. The beach. — 731. Karel Du Jardin. Landscape. — 163. Jan Both. Painters making studies after nature. — 1377. Jan Steen. Sick lady. — 1235. Jacob Van Ruisdael. Woody Landscape. — 739. Ludolf De Jong (1616—1697). Domestic scene. — 1516. Willem Van de Velde the Younger. A calm. — 1083. Juriaen Ovens. Governors of the Workhouse at Amsterdam 2). — 891. Nicolaes Maes. Masters of the Surgeons' guild at Amsterdam. — 440. Joris Van der Hagen. Landscape, — 974. Jan Miense Molenaer (?). Lady making music. — 893. Copy after Nicolaes Maes. Portrait of Johan De Witt. — 1556. Jan Victors. The dentist. — 956. Willem Van Mieris. A lady and gentleman. — 629. Godfried Schalcken. Study of a female head 3) — 72. Karel Beelt. (Middle of the 17th century). View of the Market place at Harlem. — 1610. Jan Weenix. Dead game and fruit. — 775. Albert Jansz. Klomp (1618—1688). Landscape with cattle. — 105. Gerard Berck-Heyde. View at Amsterdam. — 480. Bartholomeus Van der Helst. Male portrait. — 82. Cornelis Pietersz. Bega. Grace before meat. — 1580. Arie De Vos. Fisher smoking. — 192. Quiryn Brekelenkam. A mother with her child. — 21. Jan Asselyn. Italian landscape. — 1488. Adriaen Van de Velde. Hunting party. — 16. Pieter Van Asch (1603—1678). Landscape with trees. — 774. Albert Jansz. Klomp. Cattle. — 106. Gerrit Berck-Heyde. The flower-market at Amsterdam, seen in the direction to the Townhall. — 1403. Abraham Van den Tempel. Female portrait. — 692. Samuel Van Hoogstraten. Sick lady. — 1261. Pieter Jansz. Saenredam. View in the church at Assendelft. — 964. Abraham Mignon. Fruit. — 1233. Jacob Van Ruisdael. View on the river in the environs of Wyk-by-Duurstede. — 1639. Emanuel De Witte. Interior of a church. — 184. Attributed to Bartholomeus Breenbergh. Portraits of a married couple in a landscape. — 1608. Jan Weenix. Male portrait. — 1243. Rachel Ruysch. Flowers. — 686. Pieter De Hooch. Country house.

1) Not belonging to the Van der Hoop Museum.

2) Idem.

3) It is Dr. W. Bode who attributed it to G. Schalcken.

— 1515. W. Van de Velde the Younger. Firing a cannon. — 1242. Rachel Ruysch. Flowers. — 314. Copy after Anthony Van Dyck. Portrait of the Groningen organist Luberti 1). — 1667. Jan Wynants.

Picture 19.

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1515. WILLEM VAN DE VELDE (THE YOUNGER). FIRING A CANNON.

Landscape. — 698. Jan Baptist Van der Hulst (1790—1862). Portrait of H. M. King William I. — 591a. Unkn. master. 17th cent.

1) Not belonging to the Van der Hoop Museum.

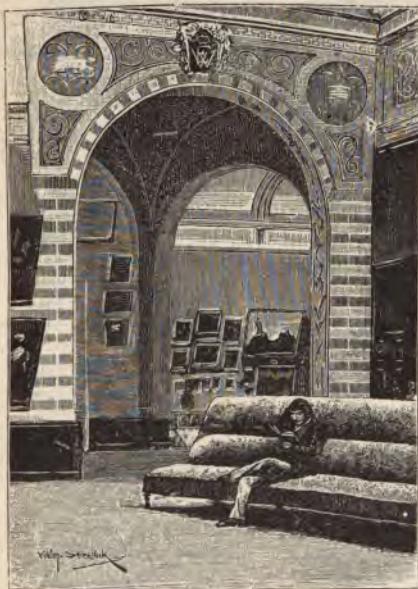
Gay company. — 1432. Copy after Benvenuto Tisio (Garofalo).
Holy family. — 813. Jan Adriaen Kruseman (1804—1862). Portrait
of H. M. King William II, born Dec. 6, 1792; died March 17, 1849.
— 812. Idem. Portrait of Adriaan Van der Hoop, founder of the
collection. — 1224. Petrus Paulus Rubens. Portrait of Anna Maria,
Archduchess of Austria, consort to Louis XIII, King of France. —
776. Albert Jansz. Klomp. Landscape with cattle. — 699. Jan Bap-
tist Van der Hulst. Portrait of H. M. Wilhelmina, consort to H. M.
King William I. — 191. Quiryn Brekelenkam. Interior. — 95. Nico-
laes Berchem. Italian landscape. — 709. Jan Van Huysum. Fruit
and Flowers. — 1517. Willem Van de Velde the Younger. Water
in motion. — 1363. Johan Van Staveren. Hermit. — 721. Johannes
Christiaan Janson. Mother of the family. — 969. Otto Count Von
Mörner. Portrait of the Emperor Nicolas of Russia, b. 1796; d. March
2, 1855. — 1408. David Teniers the Younger. Peasant fair. — 351.
Aldert Van Everdingen. Norse landscape. — 402. Jan Van Gool (1685—
1763). Arcadian landscape. — 1668. Jan Wynants. Landscape. — 1131.
Pieter Potter. Still-life. — 238. Jan Ten Compe (1713—1761). View
of the Keizersgracht at Amsterdam. — 228. Cornelis Cels (1778—1859).
Portrait of Mr. Johan Cornelis Van der Hoop, b. 1742, died 1825,
Minister of the Navy and father to the founder of the collection. —
817. Dirk Jan Van der Laan (1759—1829?). View of a town in
winter. — 693. Arnold Houbraken (1660—1719). Painter's workshop.
— 628. Unkn. master. A school. — 225. Albert Cuyp. Cattle. —
107. Gerrit Berck-Heyde. Ruins of Egmont castle. — 256. Albert
Cuyp. View of Dordrecht. — 259. Jacob Gerritsz. Cuyp. Country party.
— 254. Aelbert Cuyp. Portrait of a young man. — 104. Gerrit Berck-
Heyde. View taken from the Dam on the Townhall, the New church
and the Weighing House at Amsterdam. — 1409. David Teniers
the Younger. Farmer's pursuits. — 78. Jan Abraham Beerstraten.
Winter. — 708. Jan Van Huysum. Flowers. — 508 Meindert Hob-
bema. Landscape. — 846. Johannes Lingelbach. Return from the
chase. — 46. Ludolf Backhuysen. The Y before Amsterdam. — 99.
Hiob Berck-Heyde. View in the Old 'Change at Amsterdam. —
1169 Jan Anthonisz Van Ravesteyn. Portrait of Hugh Grotius at a
youthful age. — 1380. Jan Steen. The drinking couple. — 1619.
Adriaen Van der Werff. A couple fondling. — 627. Unkn. master.



1224. PETRUS PAULUS RUBENS. — PORTRAIT OF ANNA
MARIA, ARCHDUCHESS OF AUSTRIA, CONSORT TO LOUIS XIII,
KING OF FRANCE.

Baking cakes. — 1655. Philips Wouwerman. Horse-pond. — 439. Joris Van der Hagen or Verhagen. Landscape. — 94. Nicolaes Berchem. Allegory of the extension of Amsterdam. — 1349. Hendrick Maertensz. Sorgh. Fish-market. — 1657. Philips Wouwerman. Landscape. — 1387. Abraham Storck. The sea. — 684. Pieter De Hooch. Interior. — 892. Nicolaes Macs. Spinning. — 1026. Constantyn Netscher. Portrait of the Stadholder William III, King of England. — 1022. Caspar Netscher. Portrait of Coenraet van Beuningen, Councillor of Amsterdam and politician; b. 1596, d. 1693. — 958. Frans Van Mieris the Younger. Grocer's shop. — 164. Johannes Both. Italian landscape. — 959. Frans Van Mieris the Younger. Chemist's shop. —

1619a. Adriaen Van der Werff. Blowing bubbles. — 1232. Jacob Van Ruisdael. Landscape. — 47. Ludolf Backhuysen. Water in motion. — 988 Frederick De Moucheron. Italian landscape. — 144. Ferdinand Bol. Portrait of a naval commander, perhaps Lieutenant-Admiral-General Michiel Adriaensz. De Ruyter. — 1670. Jan Wynants. Landscape. — 1379. Jan Steen. After a drinking bout. — 1669. Jan Wynants. Landscape. — 1454. Adriaen Van Utrecht (1599—1652). Still-life. — 1609. Jan Weenix. Dogs. — 1017. Aert Van der Neer. Landscape. — 432. Jan Hackaert. Landscape. — 730. Karel Du Jardin. Male portrait. — 1624. Pieter Van der Werff. Infant Hercules. — 1656. Philips Wouwerman. Camp. — 1625. Pieter Van der Werff. Infant Bacchus. — 292. Hendrick Dubbels. Sea. — 325. Gerbrant Van den Eeckhout. Huntsman resting. — 282.



VIEW FROM HALL 263 TO THE VAN DER HOOP MUSEUM.

— 102 —

Gerard Dou. Hermit. — 1027. Constantyn Netscher. Portrait of Mary, Queen of England, consort to the Stadholder William III. — 685. Esaias Boursse (1630?—16..). Interior 1). — 1016. Aert Van der Neer. Amusement on the ice; a town in the distance. — 1386. Abraham Storck. Sea. — 910. Gabriel Metsu. The huntsman's present. — 100. Hiob Berck-Heyde. View in a church. — 1436. Dominicus Van Tol. Domestic scene. — 1487. Adriaen Van de Velde. — The artist and his family in the country.

Follow some pictures by masters of the 19th century also belonging to the Van der Hoop Museum:

1298. A. Schelfhout (1787—1870). Landscape. — 218. A. Calame (1817—1864). Italian landscape. — 1537. A. Vermeulen (1763—1814). Winter. — 1315. J. C. Schotel (1787—1838). Calm. — 1626. J. H. Van West (1803—1881). Billet-doux. — 496. Th. Hildebrand (1804—1874). View of the Newa near St. Petersburg. — 779. Mrs. H. Rönner-Knip (1821). Cat and kittens. — 227. H. G. Ten Cate (1803—1856). A town by moonlight. — 1314. J. C. Schotel. Water in motion. — 329. E. J. Eelkema (1788—1839). Flowers and fruit. — 216. Mrs. Burgkly Glimmer, (about 1842). Fruit and dead fowl.

The other modern pictures of this collection are of less importance, though there are a few favorable exceptions, such as 834, an Interior by H. Leys (1815—1869). They hang in an adjacent portal, leading to the following hall.

At the extremity of the Van der Hoop hall stands the marble figure of Perseus, from the hand of the Dutch sculptor Ferdinand Leenhoff, formerly established at Paris, and from 1890 Professor to the National Academy of Fine Art at Amsterdam; the statue was purchased by the Government in 1885 at the exhibition at Antwerp.

Modern art. With this hall begins the section of modern No. 263 of the ground- pictures of the Museum. On the left: 129. plan. Bernardus Johannes Blommers (b. 1845). Girl knitting. — Not numb. Johannes Hendrik Weissenbruch (b. 1824). View near the 'Geestbrug'; as a loan from Mr. J. B. Westerwoudt, 1888. — Not numb. Paul Joseph Constantin Gabriel (b. 1828). View

1) The piece bears the spurious signature of Pieter De Hooch; it is Jhr. Mr. Victor De Stuers who attributed it to Esaias Boursse.

near Abcoude; as a loan from idem. — Not numb. Laurens Alma Tadema (b. 1836). A young woman, study; as a loan from idem. — Not numb. Diederik Franciscus Jamin (1839—1865). Prayer for the deceased; as a loan from idem. — Not numb. Charles Verlat (b. 1824). The woodcutter and the bear; as a loan from idem — Not numb. Charles François Daubigny (1817—1878). Landscape on the Oise; as a loan from idem. — Not numb. Jean François Valois (1778—1853). Dutch farm. Present of Mrs. Widow Tamson, *née* Valois, 1890. — 398. Bernhard Te Gempt (1826—1879). Dog of the St. Bernard; legacy of Mr. Johannes Hilman, 1881. — 1328. Thérèse Schwartze (b. 1852). Three Amsterdam orphan-girls. — Not

numb. Adriana Johanna Haanen (b. 1814). Flowers; legacy of Mr. W. M. J. Desmons, 1888. — 177. Jacques Raymond Brascassat (1804—1867). Bull; present of Mr. Hugues Krafft, 1885. — 1029. Joseph Neuhuys (born 1841). Wooded landscape at a rising shower. — Not numbered. Paul Joseph Constantin Gabriel. In the month of July. — Not numbered. Gerrit Jacobus Van Soeren (1859—1888). „Home-sickness”; present of Mrs. Widow G. J. Van Soeren—Hoetink, 1889—895a. Jacob Maris (born 1837). View of a town. — Not numbered.

Louis De Burbure, (born....), Brielle 1572 and 1872", arrival of King Willem III at Brielle in the royal steam-yacht „the Lion”, on the occasion of the 300th anniversary of the capture of Den Briel by the water-beggars; as a loan of Mrs. Widow Dr. B. J. Tideman, 1889. — 1416. François Pieter Ter Meulen (born 1834). In the wood. — 185. George Hendrik Breitner (born 1857). Mounted artillery in the downs. — 736a. Pieter De Josselin De Jong (born 1861). Portrait of King Willem III; scene in earthenware from the factory Rozenburg at the Hague. — 512. Charles Howard Hodges. Portrait of King Willem I; as a



BRACKET IN HALL 263.

loan of Mr. P. C. C. Hansen 1). — 503. Eduard Alexander Hilverdink (born 1846). The 'Singel' looked at to the side of the Mint, before the change in 1886. — Not numbered. Hendrik Vettewinkel Dz. (1809—1878). View of a river with vessels; present of Mr. D. H. Vettewinkel, 1888. — Not numbered. Adriana Johanna Haanen. Fruit; legacy of Mr. W. M. J. Desmons, 1888. — 1637. Ernest Sigismund Witkamp Jr. (born 1854). In the field; as a loan of the Society for forming a public collection of contemporary art. — 1327. Johan George Schwartze (1814—1874). A woman in praying posture; as a loan as above. — 6. Jhr. Mr. Willem Alewyn (1769—1839). An elderly man; as a loan as above — 1642. Anne Henriette Wolterbeek (born 1834). In the tropical forest; as a loan as above. — 455. Hendrik Johan Haverman (born 1857). The flight; as a loan as above. — Not numbered. Jan Baptist Van der Hulst. Portrait of Adam François Jules Armand, Count Van der Duyn Van Maasdam, born Apr. 15, 1771, died Dec. 19, 1848, member of the preliminary government in November 1813; legacy of F. M. Baron Van der Duyn Van Maasdam, L. L. D. 1889. — Not numb. Moritz Calisch. Portraits of the Engineer-Architect Cornelis Outshoorn, b. Aug. 16, 1810; d. Apr. 23, 1875, and of his wife Johanna Christina Beelenkamp, b. June 1, 1820; d. Feb. 18, 1890; present of the heirs C. Outshoorn, 1890. — Not numb. Adolphe Mouilleron (1820—1881). Still life; present of Mr. A. Willet, 1887. — Not numb. Charles Howard Hodges. Portrait of Willem Bilderdijk. — 1107. Nicolaas Pieneman (1810—1860). Portrait of Jan Hendrik Wins; as a loan from Mrs. Widow P. K. Van Diermen, *née* Wins, 1886. — 993. Louis Moritz. Portrait of Mr. Jonas Daniel Meyer, famous lawyer, b. Sept. 15, 1780; d. Dec. 6, 1834; legacy of Miss J. E. Meyer, 1886. — Not numb. Jan Adam Kruseman. Portrait of Rodolphe Le Chevalier, co-erector of the Dutch railway-company, b. 1777; d. Jan. 3, 1865; present of Miss H. M. Petitpierre, 1889.

In the two following halls are exhibited the pictures belonging to the „Society for the formation of a public collection of contemporary art.” It was the late Mr. C. P. Van Eeghen who took

1) Primitive sketch of the head of the full-length portrait of the King, placed in the council-chamber of the townhall.

the initiative of its foundation which happened in 1874. Its object is, on conditions afterwards to be agreed upon, to offer to the City of Amsterdam the products of art, by preference from the hand of living masters of the Dutch school, which they have collected.

Meanwhile, in consequence of an agreement of June 14, 1885, between the Society and the State a couple of rooms of the Museum have been ceded for the exhibition of this still increasing collection.

Modern art.

No. 262 of the ground-plan. Pictures belonging to the said Society or having been ceded to them as loans by private persons. Beginning to the right: Not numb.

Cornelis Springer (b. 1817). View in Enkhuizen. — Not numb. Julius Jacobus Van de Sande Bakhuyzen (b. 1837). Landscape. — 119. Johannes Warnardus Bilders (b. 1811.) Landscape. — 1543. Wouterus Verschuur (b. 1812). Horse fair. — Not numb. Hendrik Willem Mesdag (b. 1831). On the beach. — Not numb. Johannes Bosboom (b. 1817). The church of Maasland. — Not numb. Jozef Israëls (b. 1824). Children of the sea. — 120. Christoffel Bisschop (b. 1828). Winter in Friesland. — 919. Jan Hendrik Louis Meyer (b. 1819). Rescue at sea near the Spanish coast. — Not numb. Anton Mauve (1838—1888). The „Canal”. — Not numb. Johannes Christiaan Karel Klinkenberg (b. 1852). The Townhall at the Hague. — 1205. Willem Roelofs (b. 1822). View in the „Gein”, near Abcoude. — 712. Jozef Israëls Margaret of Parma and Prince Willem I of Orange. — Not numb. Willem Roelofs. In „t Gein”. — 1202. Charles Rochussen (b. 1814). The Water-Beggars before Leiden in 1574. — 1470. Hendrik Valkenburg (b. 1826). Every one his object; offer of marriage. — 847a. Lambertus Lingeman (b. 1829). Armorer. — 52. Julius Jacobus Van de Sande Bakhuyzen. Landscape lit by the evening sun. — 428. Johannes Hubertus Leonardus De Haas (b. 1832). Cattle in a meadow. — 711. Jozef Israëls. Going along the churchyard. — 1255. Philip Lodewijk Jacob Frederik Sadée (b. 1837). Return from the fish sale. — 1601. Antoine Waldorp (1803—1866). View at Dordrecht. — Not numb. Hendrik Willem Mesdag (b. 1830). Calm sea at sunset. — 230. Jaroslav Čermák (1831—1878). Montenegrine fugitives. — 118. Johannes Warnardus Bilders (b. 1811). Landscape near Vorden. — 904. Anton Mauve. Sheep

in the downs. — 219. Alexander Calame (1817—1864). The Vierwaldstättersee. — 747. David Van der Kellen Jr. (b. 1827). Interior; view in the section „Ancient Art” of the International exhibition at Amsterdam in 1883. — Not numbered. Bernardus Johannes Blommers. The little shrimp-fishers at Scheveningen. — Not numbered. Made. Virginie Demont—Breton (born 1850?). Out of the bath. — 269. François Diday (1812—1877). The vale of Lauterbrunnen. — 1593. Maria Vos (born 1824). Still-life.

In the middle of the hall: marble bust of the painter Charles Rochussen (born Aug. 1, 1814) by Bart Van Hove; it belongs likewise to the collection of the Society and is a homage to one of the greatest Dutch artists of the 19th century on the occasion of his 70th birthday. The inscription runs as follows: „To Charles Rochussen by his admirers and friends, Aug. 1, 1884.”

Modern art. Continuation of the collection of the Society No. 261 of the ground- for forming a public collection of contemporaneous art.

Beginning to the right: 415. Petrus Franciscus Greive (born 1811). An Old-Dutch servant-girl. — 1613. Johannes Weissenbruch (1822—1866). View in a town. — 14. Lodewyk Franciscus Hendrik Apol (born 1850). On the river; in winter. — 423. Adriana Johanna Haanen. Flowers and fruit. — 73. Jan Van Beers (1852). Obsequies of Charles the Good, Count of Flanders, April 22, 1127 at Bruges. — Not numbered. Johannes Warnardus Bilders. Landscape with figures. — Not numbered. Willem Antonie Van Deventer (b. 1824). Sea with fishing boats at sunset. — Not numbered. Johannes Warnardus Bilders. Landscape with cattle. — Not numbered. Marguerite Roosenboom (born 1843). Flowers and fruits. — 1550. Salomon Leonardus Verveer (1813—1876). View at Scheveningen, in rainy weather. — 414. Johan Conrad Greive (born 1837). The Y before Amsterdam, about the ‘Schreierstoren’, in the evening sun. — 1359. Cornelis Springer (born 1817). The Townhall of Cologne. — 397. Bernard Te Gempt. The Congress of Paris, (March—April 1856, after the Crimean war, represented allegorically by dogs). — Not numbered. Jozef Israëls. A son of the old people. — 201. Albertus Brondgeest (1786—1849). View of a Dutch river. — 231. Frede-

ricus Jacobus Van Rossum Du Chattel (born 1865). Autumn evening. — 1329 Thérèse Schwartze (born 1852). Young woman's head. — 7. Sybrand Altmann (1822—1890). Paulus Potter in his studio. — 156. Johannes Bosboom (born 1817). The Cathedral of Edam. — 1270. Simon Saint-Jean (1808—1868). Flowers. — 773. Johan Christiaan Karel Klinkenberg (born 1852). Episode from the siege of Leiden, in 1573. — 1439. Hendrik Albert Van Trigt (born 1829). Norse women, taking their children to be christened. — 1330. Thérèse Schwartze. „He is coming.” — 1311. Hendrik Jacobus Scholten (born 1824). Morning walk. — 123. David Joseph Bles (born 1821). Victorious Holland. — 1301. Taco Scheltema (1831—1867). Nobleman looking at a print. — 345. Pierre Tetar Van Elven (born 1823). The Place de l'Opéra at Paris, at the time of Carneval, in 1880. — 918. Johan Hendrik Louis Meyer. Gale on the French coast. — 1008. Willem Carel Nakken (born 1835). Pack-horses in the woods of Normandy, in winter. — 702. Jan Hulswit (1766—1822). Landscape. — Not numbered. Benjamin Constant (b. 18.). Theodora, empress of the Eastern empire, consort of the Emperor Justinianus, 527—548 aft. Chr. — 157. Johannes Bosboom. A barn in Guelderland. — 462. Jhr. Jacob Eduard Van Heemskerck Van Beest (born 1828). The Y before Amsterdam. — 505. Johannes Hilverdink (born 1813). Ymuiden harbour.

In the middle of the hall: the marble bust by Bart Van Hove of the famous painter Johannes Bosboom, born Feb. 18, 1817, being, like the bust of Ch. Rochussen, a homage on the artist's 70th birthday. Underneath we read: „To Johannes Bosboom by his admirers and friends, February 18, 1887.”

Modern art. In this hall and the following the pictures No. 260 of the ground- are placed which were transferred from the plan. Pavilion „Welgelegen” at Harlem. They form the National collection of works of art by modern masters, to the foundation of which King Willem I took the initiative, in 1828. The political events of 1830 delayed the execution of the plan of adapting the Pavilion to become a picture gallery, so that the collection was not opened to the public before 1838. For a period of 47 years it formed an ornament of Harlem, was always much frequented and

for many years was financially supported by the Province and the town of Harlem. The pictures, which of late years, by purchase at exhibitions and by sundry donations, had reached the number of 184, were, with some pieces of sculpture, transferred, in 1885, to the National Museum at Amsterdam. For the history of the development of the Dutch school of painting of the 19th century this collection is rather important, especially with regard to the classical and the subsequent romantic tendency of this school, in the first half of the century. In 1880 there appeared a carefully edited „Description of the pictures” from the hand of Mr. C. J. Gonnet.

Continuing on the dexter side: 286. Johannes Adrianus Van der Drift (born 1808). The „Gevangenpoort” (historical prison) at the Hague. — 55. Pieter Barbiers (1748—1842). Farm near Helvoirt in the district of Bois-le-Duc. — 1382. Hendrik Stokvisch (1768—1824). Near Darthuizen. — Not numbered. Bartholomeus Johannes Van Hove (1790—1880). The „Gevangenpoort” (historical prison). — 328. Eelke Jelles Eelkema (1786—1839). Flowers. — 1218. George Andries Roth (1809). View in the Bentheim wood. — Not numbered. Jan Willem Pieneman (1779—1853). Selfsacrifice of the minister Hambroeck 1). — 18. Alphonse Asselbergs (born 1839). Sunrise in „de Kempen”. — 700. Jan Hulswit (1766—1822). Landscape in the ‘Gooi.’ — 1317. Johannes Christianus Schotel (1787—1838). The beach. — 701. Jan Hulswit. Town-gate. — 1098. Jan Willem Pieneman (1779—1853). Joanna Cornelia Ziesenis, *née* Wattier, in the part of Agrippina. — 1031. Paul Joseph Noël (1789—1822). Street-scene at Amsterdam. — 1065. Pieter Gerhardus Van Os (1776—1839). Evening. — 1316. Johannes Christianus Schotel. Rough sea

1) Antonius Hambroeck, born at Rotterdam in 1605 or 1606, was beheaded in the isle of Formosa, July 5, 1661. His tragical end is connected with the following facts: in 1666 the Chinese Coxinga tried to take the isle from the Dutch E. I. Company; the commander of the Dutch garrison, Goyet, however, held out in the fortress Zelandia, and Coxinga, justly fearing that from this point an opportunity should be offered to the E. I. Company's troops to recover the isle, required Hambroeck, whom he had made his prisoner, to persuade Goyet to leave the fortress. The commander was not to be prevailed upon, and Hambroeck, to keep his pledged word, returned to Coxinga and was beheaded by order of the latter. The scene represents the clergyman saying a last farewell to his family and his countrymen.

in showery weather. — 740. Jan Baptiste De Jonghe (1785—1844). Market-day at Courtrai. — 828. Jacobus Johannes Lauwers (1753—1800). Flemish farm. — 1527. Eugène Joseph Verboeckhoven (1789—1881). A meadow in the 'Gooi'. — 1395. Jacob Van Stry. Evening in the country. — 848. Joannes Linthorst (1745—1815). Fruit. — 783. Johannes Kobell (1779—1814). Oxen in the meadow. — 1056. Georgus Jacobus Johannes Van Os. Landscape near Hilversum. — 796. Willem Bartel Van der Kooi (1768—1856). Portraits of the painters W. B. Van der Kooi and D. J. Ploegsma. — 194. J. Brice (flourished 1827). The poultcherer. — 267. Eduard Delvaux (1806—1862). View on the Sambre. — 1113. Antoon Sminck Pitloo (1791—1837). San Giorgio's at Rome. — 51. Julius Jacobus Van de Sande Bakhuyzen. Landscape in Drenthe. — 1437. Jan Bedys Tom (1813). On the heath. — 117. Johannes Warnardus Bilders. The heath at Wolfhezen. — 1067. Pieter Gerhardus Van Os. Noon. — Not numbered. Louis Moritz. Andries Snoek, born Aug. 15, 1766; died Jan. 3, 1829, famous actor, in the part of Achilles. — 1204. Willem Roelofs. Landscape near The Hague. — 1449. Wouter Johannes Van Troostwyk (1782—1810). Landscape in Guelderland. — 782. Johannes Kobell. Landscape in Guelderland. — 48. Henricus Van de Sande Bakhuyzen (1795—1860). Landscape in Guelderland. — 920. Gerrit Jan Michaëlis (1775—1857). Afternoon. — 1042. Wynand Jan Joseph Nuyen (1813—1839). Ruins. — 785. Jan Kobell. Milking time. — 906. Hendrik Willem Mesdag (1831). The beach at Scheveningen. — 1214a. Marguerite Roosenboom (1843). Autumn flowers. — 1271. Raden Saleh (1816—1880). Neck or nothing. — 1585. Henri Voordecker (1779—1861). Hunters' household. — 110. Simon Van den Berg (born 1812). Summer morning. — 1. Jacobus Theodorus Abels (1803—1866). Noon. — 509. Charles Howard Hodges. Portrait of Jacoba Vetter, wife of the bookseller Pieter Meyer Warnars, legacy of Miss G. Meyer Warnars, 1878. — Not numbered. Pieter François De Noter (1779—1842). Interior of one of the chapels of St. Bayo's at Ghent, with the celebrated altar-piece „the Lamb of God”, by Hubrecht and Jan Van Eyck. — 1051. Balthasar Paul Ommeganck (1755—1826). Landscape in West-Flanders. — 1643. Pieter Christoffel Wonder (1777—1852). Time. — 1394. Jacob Van Stry (1756—1805). Milking time. — 1095. Jan Willem Pieneman. Arcadian landscape.

- 1066. Pieter Gerhardus Van Os. Early evening. — 514. Charles Howard Hodges. Portrait of his daughter Emma Jane Hodges. — 1575. Cornelis Johannes De Vogel (1824—1879). Autumn; the large ornamental water in the wood at The Hague. — 293. Pierre Louis Dubourcq (1815—1873). Cemetery at Baden. — 1399. Abraham Teerlink. (1776—1857). The cascade of Tivoli near Rome. — 175 Albertus Jonas Brandt (1788—1821). Flowers and fruit. — 517. Charles Howard Hodges. Portrait of Louis Napoleon, born Sept. 2, 1778; died July 25, 1846; King of Holland from 1806 till 1810; founder of the National Museum of pictures, of the National-Cabinet of Prints, etc. and great promoter of Arts and Sciences. — 778. Josephus Augustus Knip (1777—1847). Italian landscape. — 176. Albertus Jonas Brandt (1788—1821). Flowers. — 154. Jan Willem Van Borsselen (1825). Dutch landscape. — 49. Hendricus Van de Sande Bakhuyzen (1795—1860). Ruins of Brederode seen from the east side. — 1398. Abraham Teerlink. Italian landscape.

In the middle of the hall stands a marble piece of sculpture by Louis Royer „Ecce homo.”

Modern art. This hall is called Waterloo-hall on No. 255 of the ground-account of the well known picture of Jan Willem Pieneman, representing the Duke of Wellington at the battle of Waterloo. On the dexter side: 703. Humbert De Superville (1770—1849). Portrait of Johan Melchior Kemper, celebrated Statesman. — 1635. Abraham Hendrik Winter (1800—1861). Sheepfold. — 652a. Unknown master. Portrait of Pieter Meyer, well known publisher and bookseller at Amsterdam, born 1718; died May 18, 1781, legacy of Mrs. G. Meyer—Warnars, 1878. — 1106. Nicolaas Pieneman. Portrait of the painter Jan Willem Pieneman. — 1097. Jan Willem Pieneman. Portrait of Andries Snoek; renowned actor. — 1300. Andries Schelfhout (1787—1870). In the neighbourhood of the Maes, in winter. — 461. Jhr. Jacob Eduard Van Heemskerck Van Beest. On the sea. — 1096. Jan Willem Pieneman. Portrait of the actress Joanna Cornelia Ziesenis, *née* Wattier. — 798. Willem Bartel Van der Kooi. Portrait of the painter Johannes Kobell. — 1060. Pieter Gerhardus Van Os. By the side of the Rhine. — 83. Carel Jacobus Behr (born 1812) and Gysbertus Craeyvanger (born 1810). Town

wall. — 326. Jacobus Joseph Eeckhout (1793—1861). The marriage of Jacqueline of Bavaria, Countess of Holland, with John IV, Duke of Brabant, March 10, 1458. — 1548. Salomon Leonardus Verveer (1813—1876). View in a town. — 1390. Johannes Antonie Balthazar Stroebel (born 1821). Syndics of the Say-hall at Leiden. — 1528. Eugene Joseph Verboeckhoven. Landscape with cattle. — 809. Jan Adam Kruseman. The prophet Elisha and the Shunammite. — 1358. Cornelis Springer. The Townhall and vegetable market at Veere. — 1612. Johannis Weissenbruch (1822—1880). Towngate at Leerdam. — 1028. Albert Neuhuys (born 1844). Fisherman's courtship. — 1009. François Joseph Navez (1787—1839). Elisha raising the Shunammite's son. — 1519. Pieter Van der Velden (born 1837). Blank each way. — 1040. Pieter François De Noter (1779—1842). The Sas gate at Ghent. — 450. Pieter Van Hanselaere (1786—1862). Chaste Susanna. — 1627. Pieter George Westenberg (1791—1873). View in Amsterdam, in winter. — 1471. Jean François Valois (1778—1853). View in a town. — 805. Cornelis Kruseman (1797—1857). Devotion. — 17. Henri Van Assche (1774—1841). Mountain stream in the Ardennes. — 1100. Jan Willem Pieneman. The battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815. — 780. Henriette Rönner-Knip, (b. 1821). Three to one. — 1592. Maria Vos (born 1824). Still-life. — 797. Willem Bartel Van der Kooi. Billet-doux. — 746. Herman Frederik Carel Ten Kate (born 1822). Military guard-room. — 504. Johannes Hilverdink (born 1813). Coast along the English Channel. — 1058. Georginus Jacobus Johannes Van Os (1782—1861). Dead game. — 1417a. Willem De Famars Testas (born 1834). Innercourt of a house at Caïro. — 13. Lodewyk Franciscus Hendrik Apol (born 1850). A day in January. — 155. Johannes Bosboom. Church of the Virgin at Breda. — 991. Louis Moritz. Death of Antoninus Pius. — 1438. Hendrik Albrecht Van Trigt (born 1829). Religious service in the Lutheran church of the village of Vik in Norway. — 917. Johan Hendrik Louis Meyer. A Gale in the English channel. — 413. Johan Coenraad Greive. Meal-time. — 50. Gerardina Jacoba Van de Sande Bakhuyzen (born 1826). Flowers and fruit. — 1057. Georgius Jacobus Johannes Van Os. Flowers. — 799. Willem Bartel Van der Kooi. Playing on the piano interrupted. — 736. Johannes Jelgerhuis Rz. (1770—1836). The little Fish-market at Amsterdam. — 847.

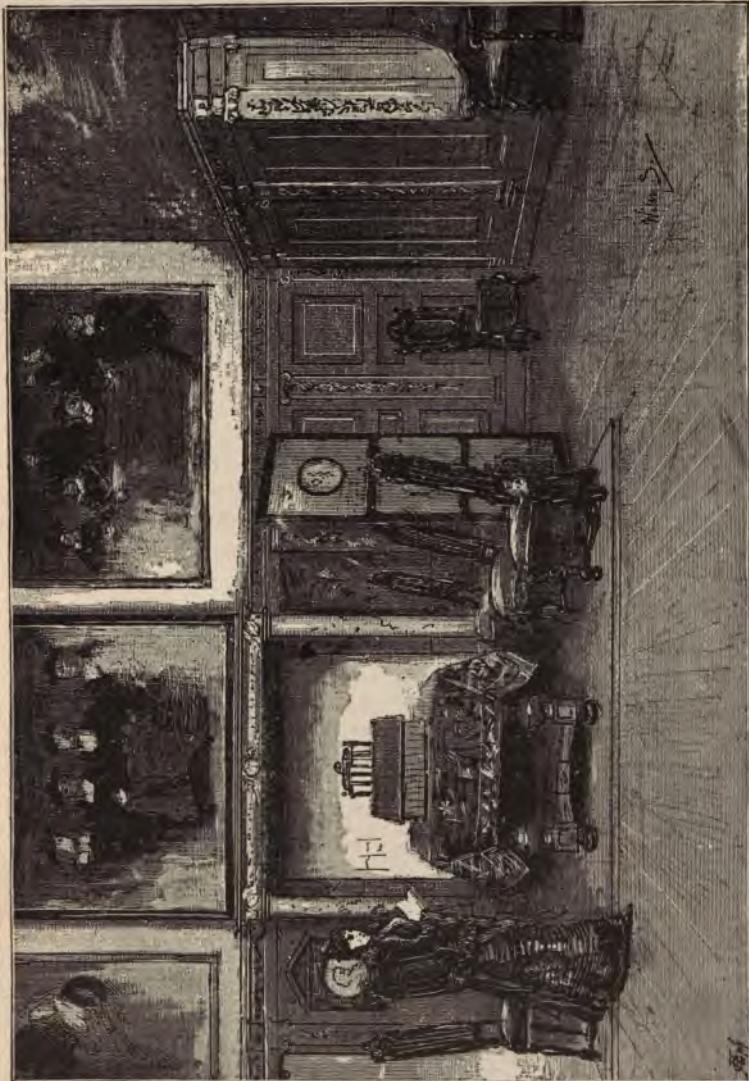
Lambertus Lingeman. Conference. — 63. Nicolaes Bauer (1767—1820). Water in motion. — 1122. P. J. Poelman (1801—18.). The townhall of Oudenaerden. — 285. Christiaan Lodewyk Willem Dreiholz (1799—1874). The city of Dordrecht. — 427. Johannes Hubertus Leonardus De Haas (born 1832). Early morning. — 734. Johannes Jelgerhuis Rz. The Leiden gate at Amsterdam. — 1310. Hendrik Jacobus Scholten (born 1824). Sunday morning. — 804. Cornelis Kruseman (1797—1857). Philip II leaving the Netherlands, August 25, 1559. — 237. Jean Henri De Coene (1798—1866). Market-news. — 800 Alexander Hugo Bakker Korff (1824—1882). Under the palm-trees. — 247. Conradyn Cunaeus (born 1828). Companions of the chase. — 1389. Pieter Stortenbeker (born 1828). Morning. — 881. Jan Baptist Lodewyk Maes (1794—1856). The good Samaritan. — 1304. George Adam Schmidt (1791—1844). Reading the Scriptures. — 1542. Wouterus Verschuur (1812—1874). Showery weather. — 62. Nicolaas Bauer. A Calm. — 1551. Franciscus Vervloet (1795—1872). St. Peter's at Rome. — 243. Abraham Johannes Couwenberg (1806—1844). Winter. — 1299. Andreas Schelfhout (1787—1870). Dutch Winter. — 1318. Petrus Johannes Schotel (1808—1865). Water in motion. — 193. Frans Arnold Breuhaus De Groot (1824—1875). The French coast at St. Nazaire. — 1101. Jan Willem Pieneman. Portrait of the poet Hendrik Harmen Klyn, born March 5, 1773, died Feb. 24, 1856; legacy of Mr. H. H. Klyn. — 1126. Christiaan Julius Lodewyk Poortman. An old man. — 733. Johannes Jelgerhuis Rz. Pieter Meyer Warnars' book-shop on 'den Vygendam' at



DETAIL OF ORNAMENT ON PASSING
INTO HALL 255.

Amsterdam; legacy of Miss G. Meyer Warnars, 1878. — 1145. Johannes Huibert Prins (1758—1806). View in a town. — 1105. Copy after J. W. Pieneman. Portrait of the historian Martinus Stuart, born Oct. 4, 1756; died Nov. 22, 1826; legacy of Mr. Th. Stuart, 1873¹⁾. — 1061. Pieter Gerhardus Van Os. A Lion. — 213. Hendrik Van der Burgh (1769—1858). After milking-time. — 694. Bartholomeus Johannes Van Hove (1790—1880). View in a town. — 122. David Joseph Bles (b. 1821). Parricides. — 226. Hendrik Gerrit Ten Cate (1803—1856). The Jan Roodenpoort tower at Amsterdam. — 803. Cornelis Kruseman. Domestic happiness. — 1086. Joseph Paelinck (1781—1839). Psyche in Amor's palace. — 421. Adriana Johanna Haanen (b. 1814). Fruit. — 15. David Adolphe Constant Artz (b. 1837). With grandmother. — 448. Louwrens Hanedoes (b. 1822). Kennemer landscape. — 913. Adriaan Meulemans (1766—1835). Kitchen by lamplight; present of Mr. J. Kesler P.Mz.; 1877. — 832. Adriaan De Lelie (1755—1820). Morning call. — 781. François Cornelis Knoll (1771—1827). Stable; present of Mrs. W. C. J. Visscher, *née* Knol. — 1194. Ignatius Josephus Van Regemorter (1785—1873). The Fishmarket at Antwerp. — 357. Adèle Evrard (1792—1800). Flowers and Fruit. — 808. Cornelis Kruseman. Portrait of the actor Gerrit Carel Rombach, b. 1784; d. July 5, 1833. — 710. Josef Israëls. Alone in the World. — 1549. Salomon Leonardus Verveer. At Noordwyk aan Zee. — 801. Everhardus Koster (b. 1817). View on the IJ. — 182. Mattheus Ignatius Van Bree (1773—1839). The Emperor Napoleon I making his entry at Amsterdam, b. October 9, 1811, possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 1254. Philip Lodewijk Jacob Frederik Sadée (b. 1837). Gleaning. — 1576. Johannes Gysbert Vogel (b. 1828). Heath in North-Brabant. — 1041. Pieter François De Noter. St. Walburgis' church at Oudenaarde. — 515. Charles Howard Hodges. Portrait of Joanna Cornelia Ziesenis *née* Wattier, renowned actress. — 1450. Wouter Johannes Van Troostwyk (1782—1810). Landscape in Guelderland. — 831. Charles Henri Joseph Leickert (b. 1818). A view in Winter. — 1195. Ignatius Josephus Van Regemorter. The painter Jan Steen and his family. — 1603. Gustave Wappers (1803—1874). Van Dyck in love

¹⁾ The original portrait is in the Vestryroom of the Remonstrant community at Amsterdam.



OLD-DUTCH GOVERNORS' ROOM.

with his model. — 422. Adriana Johanna Haanen. Flowers. — 1094. Charles Piqué (1799—1869). On Mount St. Bernard. — 513. Charles Howard Hodges. Portrait of the painter; legacy of Miss E. J. Hodges, 1868. — 722. Johannis Christiaan Janson (1763—1823). Good neighbours. — 772. Johannes Christiaan Karel Klinkenberg (b. 1852). The market place at Nymegen. — 347. Willem Judocus Mattheus Engelberts (1809—1887). Market for venison. — 516. Charles Howard Hodges. Portrait of C. Apostool, Director of the Museum of pictures at Amsterdam; legacy of Mr. C. Apostool, 1844. — 1529. Eugene Joseph Verboeckhoven. Hungry wolves. — 1393. Abraham Van Stry (1753—1826). Scouring the kettle. — 1309. Johannes Schoenmakers Pz. (1755—1842). View in a town. — 358. Jean-Baptist Van Eycken (1809—1853). Becoming a painter. — 876. Dirk Van Lokhorst (b. 1818). The sheepfold. — 270. Dietz (about 1830). Hebe. — 1164. Jan Van Ravenswaay (1789—1869). Cow-house. — 1030. Josephus Christianus Nicolié (1798—1854). St. James' at Antwerp. — 1308. Jacobus Schoenmaker Doyer (1792—1867). Payday. — 968. Josephus Judocus Moerenhout (1801—1874). Racing. — 327. Eelke Jelles Eelkema (1788—1839). Flowers. — 268. Willem Anthonie Van Deventer (b. 1824). At Katwyk aan zee. — 417. Willem Gruyter (1817—1880). The road of Bremerhaven. — 449. Pieter Van Hanselaere (1789—1862). The painter's portrait. — 1059. Maria Margrieta Van Os (1780—1862). Still-life. — 214. Hendrik Adam Van der Burgh (1798—18.). Milking time. — 1032. Paul Joseph Noël (1789—1822). In the vine-yard. — 1099. Jan Willem Pieneman. Portraits of Louis Royer, sculptor and Albertus Bernardus Roothaan, patron of art; present of Messrs G. F. Westerman c.s., 1867. — 810. Jan Adam Kruseman. Girl taking a rest. — 1272. Charles Louis Saligo (b. 1804). The painter's portrait. — 806. Cornelis Kruseman. Of one mind.

Old-Dutch Governors' room. This hall has been given in use to the Royal Archeological Society, erected in 1858 with No. 248 of the ground-plan. the purpose of founding in Amsterdam a Museum of the time of the Counts and Stadholders of Holland, and of discussing in regular meetings whatever relates to archeology. The chief seat of this society is the building of the

Mint, where have been brought together a library, a collection of prints and drawings relating to Amsterdam and to the customs and uses of the ancestors, as well as a collection of coins and medals. The objects of art and those of an historical nature have been ceded as loans to the State and are exhibited in different places in the National Museum.

We are here carried back to a 17th century Governors' room, the ceiling of which, divided into compartments, shows beautiful allegorical painting by Gerard De Lairesse, taken from the former Hospital for lepers at Amsterdam. The walls are decked with ancient woven tapestry and some representations of Governors; the corresponding furniture, as: tables, chairs, presses, etc. forming, with the old-fashioned fire-place, a quaint whole. Peculiar attention should be paid to the nice sculpture of the mantelpiece, also taken from the Hospital for lepers, to the marble bust of burgomaster Andries De Graeff, sculptured by A. Quellinus in 1661 and that of Johannes Munter made by B. Eggers in 1673, as also to two marble medallion portraits of Burgomaster Cornelis De Graeff and of his wife Catharina Hooft, from the hand of A. Quellinus in 1660.

Gold-leather room. In a contiguous room with a gold-leather hanging, different objects of art and also curiosities No. 249 of the are exhibited, partly being the property of the ground-plan. Society and partly in its use as loans. To these latter belongs a fine 17th century picture, perhaps by Willem Cornelisz. Duyster, representing the marriage-party of Adriaen Ploos Van Amstel, Lord of Oudegein and Tienhoven, and of Agnes Van Byler, widow Broeckhuysen. The piece belongs to the family Ploos Van Amstel, who have, for a time, ceded it, along with other family relics.

Among the pictures, we should pay attention to a piece by L. M. Dumesnil, representing the reception of Cornelis Hop as ambassador of the States-General of the United Netherlands at the court of Louis XV, King of France, July 24, 1719. Further a collection of drinking-vessels and bumpers from the 17th and 18th centuries, placed in a cupboard, deserves peculiar attention.

Among the furniture we notice a wooden seat, used by William

the Silent, Prince of Orange on his visit to Dirck Jansz. De Graeff at Amsterdam, during the troubles of 1566—1567 residing on 'het Water' by the Papenbrug.

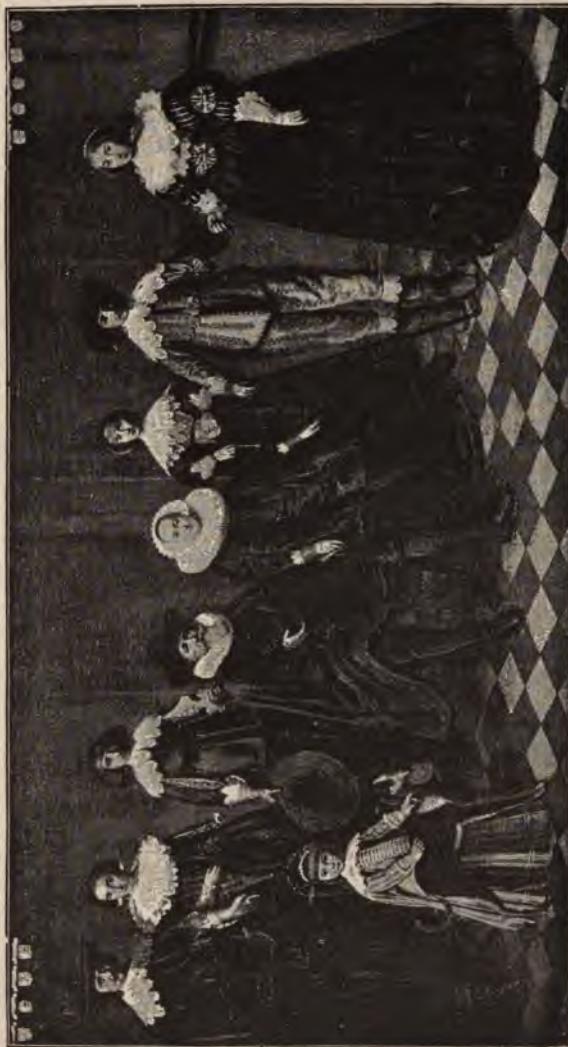
**Grand gallery
1st compartment.
Left.**

Passing through the Rembrandt-hall we for the second time enter the Grand gallery, where at the westside and accordingly beginning to the left we see the following pictures: 1506. Willem Van de Velde the Younger. The Y before Amsterdam, originating from the meeting-room of the commissaries of the harbours and quays, in the Schreyers-tower; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 1530. Adriaen Hendricksz. Verboom (1628—16.). A view in the wood; the figures have for the greater part been painted subsequently by Pieter Gerhardus Van Os; bought out of the legacy of the Mrs. Widow D. Balguérie, *née* Van Ryswyck, 1823. — 1208. Roelant Roghman (1597—1686?). Landscape. — 36. Jan De Baen (1633—1702). Portrait of Hieronymus Van Beverningk, Lord of Teylingen, Burgomaster of Gouda, Ambassador of the Dutch Republic, Curator of the Leiden University, General Treasurer of the Union, born April 25, 1614; died October 30, 1690; married April 4, 1655, to Johanna Le Gillon; on the sculptered frame we read his motto: NE TE QVÆSIVERIS EXTRA. (Do not seek yourself without yourself) 1). — 1457. Wallerant Vaillant (1623—1677). Portrait of a lady with three children; present of Mr. C. H. De Swart, 1885. — 769. Thomas De Keyser. Portrait of the family Meebeeck-Cruywaghen, before their farm on the Hoogendyk, outside the Haarlemgate at Amsterdam. — 124. Hendrick Bloemaert (1601?—1672). Allegorical representation of winter. — 337. Nicolaes Eliasz., surnamed Pickenoy. Corporalship of Captain Matthys Willemesz. Raephorst and Lieutenant Hendrick Lourensz., 1630; originating from the great military council-chamber of the old town-hall; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 77. Jan Abrahamsz. Beerstraaten. Sea in motion with ships near the coast; originating from the Workhouse; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 37. Jan De Baen. Portrait of Johanna Le Gillon, born May 11,

1) So: find your happiness, or your support in yourself. (Information of Professor H. T. Karsten).

Picture 22.

Page 123.



1280. DIRCK DIRCKSZ., SANTVOORT, — BURGOMASTER DIRCK JACOBSSZ. BAS AND HIS FAMILY.

1635, died September 17, 1706, wife of Hieronymus Van Beveningk; on the sculptured frame has been put her motto: CŒVR CONTENT GRAND TALENT; which we may translate thus: Contentment is a great talent. — 143. Ferdinand Bol. Four Governors' of the Leprozenhuis (Pesthouse) originating from the Governors' chamber of that building; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 142. Id. Three Governesses of the Hospital of lepers; originating from the Governors chamber of that building; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 438. Joris Van der Hagen or Verhagen (16..—1669). Hilly landscape; possession of the city of Amsterdam.

Second compartment. Left. 335. Nicolaes Eliasz. surnamed Pickenoy. Four Governors of the Spinhus (correction house) with the beadle; originating from the Workhouse; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 1281. Dirck Dirckz. Santvoort (1610—1680). Governesses of the Correctionhouse at Amsterdam, 1638; originating from the Workhouse; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 365. Govert Flinck. Four chieftmasters of the Arquebusiers; originating from the great Civic-guard-hall of the Arquebusiers shooting-house; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 883. Nicolaes Maes. Musing. — 289. Attributed to Cornelis Drost (active 1638—1650) Herodias receives the head of John the Baptist. — 332. Nicolaes Eliasz. surnamed Pickenoy. Civic-guardbanquet of the Corporalship of Captain Jacob Backer and Lieutenant Jacob Rogh, 1632; originating from the Footbow club, possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 768. Thomas De Keyser. The Corporalship of Captain Jacob Symonsz. De Vries and Lieutenant Dirck Graef, 1633; originating from the great military-council-chamber of the old town-hall; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 669. Gerard Van Honhorst. The merry gleeman. — 823. Gerard De Lairesse. Diana and Endymion 1). — 468. Bartholomeus Van der Helst. The Masters of the St. Sebastianclub; originating from the great military-council-chamber of the old town-hall; possession of the city of Amsterdam. —

1) Endymion occurs in Greek mythology as a handsome herd, known for the love with which he inspired Diana „the Sister of the Sun“, which goddess descended to him in his sleep, to kiss him.

873. Jan Lievens (1607—1674). Glorification of Peace; originating from the building named St. Joris in the 'Spinhuissteeg'. (Agency of the Department of Finances at Amsterdam.)

Third compartment. 767. Thomas De Keyser. Corporalship of Left. Captain Allart Cloeck and Lieutenant Lucas Jacobsz. Rotgans, 1632; originating from the great military-council-chamber of the old Town-hall; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — Not numbered. Pieter De Grebber (1590?—16..). Christ's corpse bewailed by the women; loan of the Royal Antiquarian Society. — 1463—1467. Werner Van Valckert (159.—16..). Five pictures representing the admittance of children to the Aalmoezeniersweeshuis, (Orphanhouse for the poor), the inscribing of the poor, the distribution of bread, money and clothes, and visiting the poor by the Almoners; originating from the Governors-chamber of the Almsorphanhouse; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 665. Melchior D' Hondecoeter (1636—1695). The floating feather. — 879. Jacob Lyon (1586?—1651?) Corporalship of Captain Jacob Pietersz. Hooghkamer and Lieutenant Pieter Jacobsz. Van Rhyn, 1628; originating from the Footbow club; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 1605. Jan Weenix (1640—1719). Farm. — 399. Johannes Glauber, surnamed Polydor (1646—1726). Mercury and Iö. — 1039. Pieter Pietersz. Van Noort (1592—16..). Fish. — 441. Frans Hals (1580—1666). Portrait of Frans Hals and his second wife, Lysbeth Reyniers. — 676. Gerard Van Honthorst. Christ railed at by the soldiers; loan of Father L. Kreling, 1887. — 400. Johannes Glauber. Diana in the bath. — 1038. Pieter Pietersz. Van Noort. Fish.

Fourth Compart. 586. Unkn. master. Portrait of Jan Pietersz. ment. Left. Snoeck; legacy of Mrs. Widow D. Balguérie, née Van Ryswyck, 1823. — 961. Abraham Mignon (1640—1679). The bouquet overthrown. — 174. Leonard Bramer (1595—1664). Solomon sacrificing to the idols. — 137. Ferdinand Bol. Instruction; allegory. — 587. Unkn. master. Portrait of Margriet Govertsd. Bal, wife of Jan Pietersz. Snoeck, legacy of Mrs. Widow D. Balguérie, née Van Ryswyck, 1823. — 459. Jan Davidsz. De Heem (1606—1683?). Flowers and Fruit. — 1402. Abraham Van den Tempel (1622?—1672).



VIEW ON THE STAIRS.

Portrait of Abraham De Visscher, married to Machteld Bas; legacy of Mrs. D. Balguérie *née* Van Ryswyck, 1823. — 661. Melchior D'Hondecoeter. Farm. — 1283. Dirck Dircksz. Santvoort. Portrait of Martinus Alewyn, at a youthful age in the dress of a shepherd. — 60. Karel Batist (16..—16..). Flowers; present of Jhr. Otto Smissaert, 1881. — 1284. Dirck Dircksz. Santvoort. Portrait of Anna Alewyn at a youthful age and represented as a shepherdess. — 31. Jacob Adriaensz. Backer (1608?—1651). Six Governors of the Nieuwezydhuiszittenhuis (almshouse), as also of the master and mistress, 1651; originating from the 'Werkhuis', property of the city of Amsterdam. — 660. Melchior D'Hondecoeter. Magpie in contemplation. — 1401. Abraham Van den Tempel. Portrait of Machtelt Bas, widow of Abraham De Visscher; legacy of Mrs. D. Balguérie *née* Van Ryswyck, 1823. — 473. Bartholomeus Van der Helst. Portrait of Andries Bicker, Lord of Engelenburg, Burgomaster of Amsterdam, born 1586; died June 24, 1652. — 131. Zacharias Blyhooft (16..—1681?). Portrait of Mr. François Leydecker, Burgomaster of Tholen, died Oct. 13, 1638; present of Jhr. Mr. J. H. F. K. Van Swinderen, 1884. — 1280. Dirck Dircksz. Santvoort. Portraits of Burgomaster Dirck Jaeobsz. Bas and his family; legacy of Mrs. D. Balguérie *née* Van Ryswyck, 1823. — 136. Ferdinand Bol. A mother and two children. — 474. Bartholomeus Van der Helst. Portrait of Gerard Andriesz. Bicker, Drost (Bailiff) of Muyden and of Gooiland, born June 6, 1623, married May 14, 1656 to Alida Konings, died Sept. 16, 1666. — 132. Zacharias Blyhooft. Portrait of Maria Van der Burght, wife of François Leydecker; present of Jhr. Mr. J. H. F. K. Van Swinderen, 1884.

Having viewed these paintings, we return to the Entrance-hall and, by the same stairs by which we came up, we now descend to the ground floor to examine the other collections of art.

Passing a marble figure of Ceres, bequeathed to the Museum by Mr. J. Hilman, in 1881, and some casts of Greek statues, derived from the gallery of statues of the late Society „Felix Meritis”, 1)

1) This society was dissolved in 1889; its collections were divided as follows: the books were added to the University library, some pictures, among which the celebrated „Endless Prayer” by N. Maes, came to the city of Amsterdam, that

we descend a second staircase leading to the covered west inner-court, where we see lodged the:



SCULPTURED ENRICHMENT OF THE BALUSTER.

**West Inner-court.
Collection of casts.
No. 209 of the ground-
plan.**

National collection of casts; it takes up the whole space of the west inner-court. It has for its aim to acquaint with the most important monuments of early-Dutch sculpture and of ornamentation applied to architecture those who are engaged in the production of artistic articles of industry and others taking an interest in these pursuits. Though only in 1879 a beginning has been made with this collection, yet it counts already several interesting samples

highly important to the knowledge of art from periods long past.

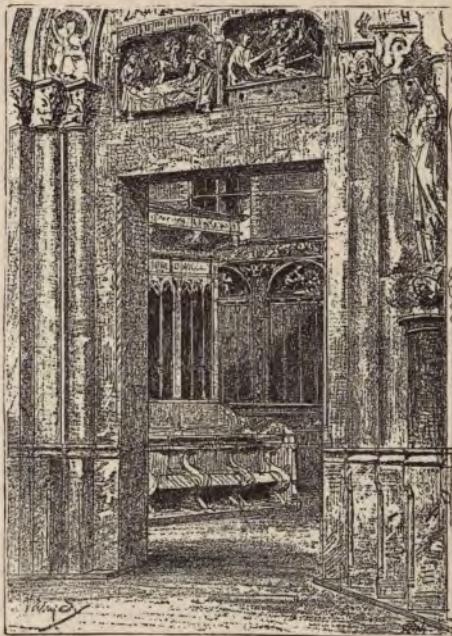
Among the principal we notice the following:

subsequently gave them as loans to the National Museum, several objects of different nature found their way to the 'Nederlandsch Museum' while, finally, the plaster statues were transferred partly to the National Academy of Fine Arts and other institutions for teaching drawing, and partly to the National Museum.

In the centre rises above everything else the cast of the south porch of St. Servatius' church at Maestricht, one of the oldest monuments of Christian art in the Netherlands, perhaps as early as the 6th century. The central reliefs represent Mary's death, burial and coronation, the arches and the spaces between the columns being decorated with the figures of apostles, patriarchs, kings and prophets.

Behind this porch, we see a copy of the monumental tomb of Engelbrecht II, Count of Nassau, Baron of Breda, general and confidant of the Emperor Charles V, and of his consort Limburg of Baden. Though this monument was formerly, but erroneously, attributed to Michel Angelo, the name of its maker is unknown. The effigies of the count and his consort are lying on a mat rolled up under their heads. Four generals: Caesar, Regulus, Hannibal and Philippus of Macedonia resting on one knee, carry a stone abacus with the count's armour (16th cent.)

To the right of this there is a reproduction of another Dutch work of art from the latter half of the 15th century, viz. the oak stall of St. Martin's-church at Bolsward richly ornamented with carvings. Over the seats the frontals are nicely worked with tracery, the stiles being adorned with figures; on the lower edge of the seats, which may be turned up, there are misereres enriched with quaint figures; the two side-pieces have bassi-relievi, as: the fall of Manna, the baptism of Christ and others.



PORTION OF THE PORCH OF ST. SERVATIUS⁸
CHURCH AT MAESTRICTH.

Opposite this stall is the cast of the stall in the Renaissance style from the church of Dordrecht, executed by Jan Aertsz. Terwen (1511—1589). This master-piece of wood chiseling was completed by him in 1539. The slender columns over the seats are exquisitely worked. The misereres, as in the Bolsward stall, are enriched with antics.

At the back of the stall there is a copy of the doorway of the orphanage at Enkhuizen (17th cent.), besides some casts of chiseling by A. Quellinus.

Near it is placed a copy of the brass font of the Cathedral at Breda, with a wrought-iron crane to remove the lid at the ceremony of baptism (16th cent.).

Behind the two stalls may be seen a copy of the oaken screen with bronze columns from the West-church at Enkhuizen, remarkable for beautifully carved mythological and biblical scenes in Renaissance style (16th cent.).

Over it, on the west wall, is the organ of the Lutheran church at Amsterdam, of the year 1692. The doors are painted on the inside by Philip Tideman, a pupil of Gerard De Lairesse.

Lower on the wall: a copy of the tombstone of Johannis De Borgnival, of 1536, the original of which is found in the Cathedral at Breda.

Further to the dexter side: a copy of the tomb of Christ from the Cathedral at Utrecht with beautiful, but greatly damaged Gothic sculpture (15th cent.).

On the north wall:

a copy of the Sedilia (containing three seats for priests) from the „Bovenkerk” at Kampen (13th cent.). — The organ with painted doors from the church at Scheemda (16th cent.). — The organ removed from the Nicolaï church at Utrecht (latter part of the 15th cent.). — Tomb-stone of Uriel van Gemmingen, Archbishop and Elector of Mayence, (1508—1514) remarkable as a type of the transition from the Gothic to the Renaissance style (early part of the 17th cent.). — Monument of Siegfried III of Eppstein, Archbishop of Mayence; to the right the effigi of the king of the Roman Empire, William II, Count of Holland (13th cent.).

On the south wall: a copy of part of the ceiling of the castle at Jever, an exquisite sample of carving in Renaissance style, probably

Dutch art, (16th cent.), Somewhat further there is a reproduction in part of the façade of the townhall at the Hague (16th cent.). A little further on a small but exceedingly fine church organ (first half 16th century), originating with the church at Haringcarspel, adorned with coats-of-arms and painted carving. Further some casts of arch-heads, etc. from the façade of Maerten Van Rossum's house at Zalt-Bommel.

Among the remaining objects most attention is due to the cast of an oaken press from the 17th century, and further to castings of columns and capitals from the crypts of the churches at Rolduc, Maastricht and Rinsumageest, etc.

Further may be seen a collection of sculptured old gable-front stones from demolished houses, for the greater part from Amsterdam. They form a long row on the east side; several of them bearing witness of a masterhand of sculpture, especially three among them, representing a distribution to the poor in the 17th century, taken from the gable of the Almshouse. These exquisite pieces are attributed to the celebrated architect-sculptor Hendrick De Keyser 1).

**Early-Dutch
Parlour.**
No. 188 and 186 of
the ground-plan.

Leaving the inner-court, some stairs lead us to a space given in use to the Royal Archeological Society and fitted up as a 17th century Dutch parlour, containing a bed-stead. The old furniture, especially the presses, chairs, fire-place, etc. with all the rest bear the Early-Dutch type. On the wall there are some old pictures, as a large view of the castle at Egmont, showing in front many figures in the dress of the 16th century, as also a picture by an unknown master from the first half of the 17th century, and probably an imitation of an older picture, representing the trial of the Bailiff of South-Holland in 1336; by Count William the Good; 2) a portrait of Pieter Dircksz., called Longbeard, Burgomaster of Edam, in 1583. — further the picture of an ox, with a wreath of green

1) Cf. Van Lennep en Ter Gouw. *De Uithangteekens* (Sign-boards) vol. I page 185.

2) Count William III being ill at Valenciennes, ordered a Bailiff, who had taken from a farmer in South-Holland a fine cow, and given him a bad one instead, to pay 100 golden crowns, and thereupon had him beheaded.

leaves round its neck, won by an Amsterdam bow-man at a shooting match. This piece has been painted by Jacob Cornelisz. Van Oostzaan, and has the following superscription:

Negentien hondert en twalf pont
heeft geweghe desse osse al ruim
ende was hooch seshalve voet als hy stont
ende dick X voete ic liech niet een gruym
de lenchte was iust XII voet min IIII duym.

A°. 1564. 1)

On the frame there is this elucidation:

Dese os is gewonnen scutterlic
van Jacob Reyerszoon Boon
doe ten tweedemaal die papegay
was gheset vast suuer schoon .2).

Over the fire-place there is an old picture in remembrance of an ice-berg, which in the afternoon of January 2, 1565 at high-tide was floated up the Maes and got fixed at the pier of Delfshaven. This huge nuisance had a height of 23 feet and a length of 19 rods. Last century this picture was in the orphanage at Delft.

The contiguous cabinet contains some 17th century furniture, among which a nice inlaid case, gold-leather hanging, some old portraits in oil colours and a fine landscape of Delfware, probably made by Frytom.

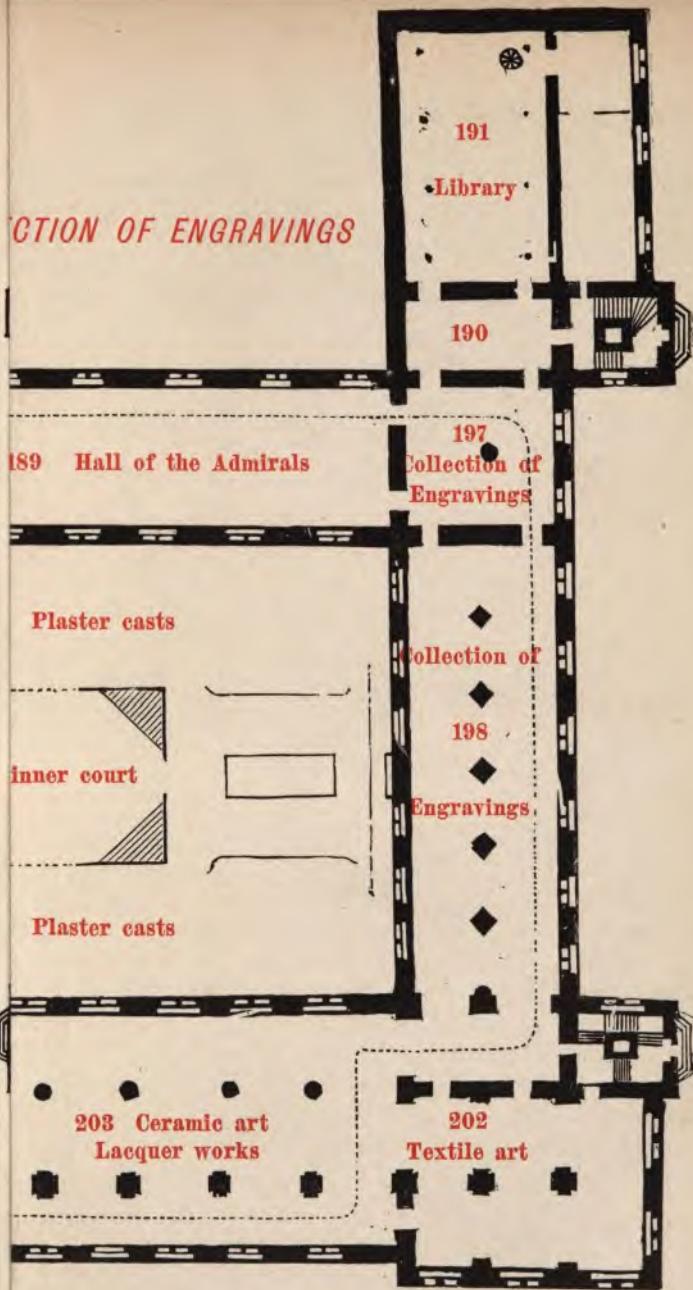
Hall of the Admirals. In the next hall there is a remarkable collection of painted portraits of Admirals and Generals, and of pictures representing naval engagements and battles, from different periods, but for the greater part from the 17th century.

Beginning on the south side of the hall, the principal pieces are: 1599. Hendrik Cornelisz. Vroom. Return of the vessel in which Cornelis Houtman made his first voyage to India, August

1) This ox weighed rather more than nineteen hundred and twelve pounds, stood five feet and a half, was ten feet in circumference, without exaggeration; its length was just 4 inches less than twelve feet.

2) This ox was won in shooting by Jacob Reyerszoon Boon, when the peacock, as an aim, had been firmly placed for the second time.

CTION OF ENGRAVINGS



1597. — 1128. Frans Post (1612?—1680). View in Brazil 1) — 69. Andries Beeckman (middle of the 17th cent.). View on Jacatra, after-

Picture 24.

Page 127.



EARLY-DUTCH PARLOUR.

wards Batavia, in Java. — 560. Unkn. master. Portrait of Charles

1) The carved wooden frame of this picture is enriched with plants, reptiles, insects, etc. from Brazil.

De Heraugières, b. 1565, d. 1610, Governor of Breda. 1) — 1127. Frans Post. Portrait of Johan Maurits, Count of Nassau-Siegen, Governor of Brazil, b. June 17, 1604; d. Dec. 20, 1697. — Not numbered. Unkn master. Portrait of Lieut.-General Carel Rabenhaupt, Baron of Sucha, b. Jun. 6, 1602; d. Aug. 12, 1675. — 1572. Simon De Vlieger (1600?—1660?). Engagement on the Slaak between the Dutch and Spanish fleets, September 12, 1631. — 71. Cornelis Beelt (middle of the 17th cent.). The Dutch herring-fleet; present of Mr. W. E. Van Poppelendam. — 1539. Lieve Verschuer (1630?—1686). Keelhauling of a surgeon in the ship of Admiraal Aert Van Nes, on the Maas off Rotterdam. — 1597. Hendrick Cornelisz. Vroom. Seafight between the Dutch and Spanish fleets off Gibraltar, April 25, 1607. — 737 and 738. Lud. De Jongh (1616—1697). Portraits of the Vice-Admiral Jan Van Nes, b. April 23, 1631; d. June 1680, and of his wife Aletta Van Ravensburgh, b. 1635, d. Nov. 22, 1677.

108. Hendrick Berckmans (1629—1679). Portrait of Lieut.-Admiral Adriaen Banckert, b. 1602, d. 1684. — 1326. Hendrick Van Schuylenburgh (16.., 1689). Copy. Portrait of Admiral Pieter Florisz., b. 1605, killed Nov. 8, 1658. — 49. Ludolf Bakhuysen. The Grand-Pensionary Johan De Witt, as deputy of the States-General going on board of the Dutch fleet, Aug. 14, 1665. — 478. Bartholomeus Van der Helst. Portrait of Vice-Admiral Johan De Liefde, b. about 1621; d. Aug. 21, 1673. — 1215. Jan Albertsz. Rootsius (1615—1674). Portrait of Lieut.-Admiral Jan Cornelisz. Meppel, b. 1609; d. July 1660. — 1183. Unknown master. Portrait of Gaspard De Chatillon, Count of Coligny, Admiral of France, murdered in the night of the St. Bartholomew, August 23-24, 1572. — 1165. Jan Anthonisz. Van Ravesteyn (1572?—1657?). Portrait of Vice-Admiraal Joris Van Cats, Lord of Coulster. Not numbered. Cornelis Bisschop (1632—1674). Allegory concerning Cornelis De Witt, after the expedition to Chatham, June 1667. Not numbrd. Unkn. master. Portrait of Lieut.-Admiral Maerten Harpertsz. Tromp, b. Apr. 23, 1597; killed Aug. 12, 1652. — 1021. Attributed to Abraham Willerts (middle of the 17th cent.). Portrait of Lieut.-Admiral Jacob Van Wassenaer Obdam, b. 1606; died July 15, 1669. — 470 and 471. Bartholomeus Van der Helst.

1) De wapenhoofd heeft in zijn de molen te z. gevestigd.

Portraits of Lieutenant-Admiral Aert Van Nes, b. April 10, 1626; d. Sept. 13, 1693, and of his wife Geertruida Den Dubbelde, b. 1647, marr. 1665, d. Jan. 7, 1684. — Series of 50 small portraits of Princes of the house of Orange-Nassau, and of commanders of the 16 and 17th centuries, taken from the former mansion at Honselaarsdijk. — 497. Paulus Van Hillegaert. The battle of Nieuwpoort, July 2, 1600. — 1491. Esaias Van de Velde. The garrison leaving Bois-le-Duc after the surrender in 1629. — 498. Paulus Van Hillegaert. Disbanding the Waartgelders (mercenaries) at Utrecht, July 31, 1618. — 561. Unkn. master. Portrait of Captⁿ Wigbolt Ripperda, beheaded July 16, 1573. — Not numb. Hendrik De Meyer (lived in the 2nd half of the 17th cent.). Departure of the Spanish garrison of Breda, Oct. 10, 1637.¹⁾ — 915. Id. Surrender of the town of Hulst, Nov. 5, 1645. — 1166. Jan Anthonisz. Van Ravesteyn. Portrait of Colonel Nicolaes Smeltingz, b. 15.., d. 1629. — 499. Paulus Van Hillegaert. The siege of Bois-le-Duc, in 1629. — 288. Joost Cornelisz. Droochsloot. Disbanding the Waartgelders (mercenaries) at Utrecht, July 31, 1618. — Not numb. Sebastiaen Vrancx? Equestrian combat of Pierre De Bréauté and Gerard Abrahamsz. *alias* Lekkerbeetje on the Vught moor, Feb. 5, 1600. — 1034a. Reynier Nooms, called Zee-man (1623—1668). View of Algiers. — 1034d. Idem. View of Tunis. — 1001. J. A. Mytens. Portrait of Lieut.-Admiral-General Cornelis Tromp, b. Sept. 9, 1619; d. May 29, 1691. — 1002. Id. Portrait of Margaretha Van Raephorst, married Jan. 25, 1667, to Cornelis Tromp. — 1507. Willem Van de Velde the Younger. Scene from the four days' naval engagement, June 11—14, 1666: the capture of the English Admiral-ship „The Royal Prince,” from George Ascue, commander of the squadron of the white flag, on the third day. — 472. Bartholomeus Van der Helst. Portrait of Lieutenant-Admiral Egbert Meeuwisz. Kortenaer, b. 1600, killed June 13, 1665. — 562. Unknown master. Portrait of Joost De Moor, Vice-Admiral of Zeeland, b. 15.., d. Feb. 18, 1610. — 1092. Jan Peeters (1624—1677). Conflagration of the English fleet before Chatham, in 1667. — 135. Ferdinand Bol. Portrait of Lieutenant-Admiral-General Michiel Adriaensz. De Ruyter,

1) The gilt frame, richly ornamented with the attributes of war, is a master-piece of carving from the 17th cent.

b. March 24, 1607; d. Apr. 29, 1676; present from the Council of Zeeland, 1808. — 1508. Willem Van de Velde the Younger. The prizes made in the four day's naval engagement. — 763. Thomas De Keyser. Portrait of Lieutenant-Admiral Pieter Pietersz. Hein, b. Nov. 27, 1577; d. June 18, 1629. — 564. Unknown master. Portrait of Vice-Admiral Witte Cornelisz. De With, b. Apr. 29, 1599, killed Nov. 8, 1658. — 1034b. Reynier Nooms, called Zeeman. View of Syracuse. — 1034c. Id. View of Tangier. — 874. Jan Lievens (1607—1674). Portrait of Lieutenant-Admiral Maerten Harpertsz. Tromp. — 875. Id. Portrait of Cornelia Teding Van Berckhout, 3rd wife of Maerten Harpertsz. Tromp. — 843. Johannes Lingelbach. The battle off Leghorn, March 23, 1653. — 1594. Sebastiaen Vrancx. The siege of Wachtendonk by the Spaniards, Jan. 22 and 23, 1600. — 1469a H.... De Valck (2nd half of the 17th cent.). Portrait of Hans Willem Baron van Aylva, „the formidable General”, b. 1635, d. March 28, 1691. — 1469b. Id. Portrait of Froutje Van Aylva, the General's wife. — 1033. Reynier Nooms, called Zeeman. The engagement off Leghorn, March 14, 1653. — 786. J. Koedyck? Portrait of a general or of a naval commander. — Not numb. Old copy after an unkn. master. Portrait of Captⁿ (Navy) Pieter Willemesz. Verhoeff (b. 15.., murdered May, 22, 1609). — 1003. J. A. Mytens. Portrait of Johan Van Beaumont, Colonel of the Guards and Commander of Den Briel. — 1004. Id. Portrait of Maria De Witte Françoysd., wife of J. Van Beaumont. — 485. Lodewyk Van der Helst (1645—168.). Portrait of Lieut.-Admiral Augustus Stellingwerf, killed June 13, 1665. — 1339. Experiens Sillemans (1611—1653). View of a Dutch harbour and vessels; pen-drawing.

On the side of the Cabinet of Engravings: Bust in plaster of Vice-Admiral Pierre André De Suffren St. Tropez, b. 1726, d. 1788; cast of the marble bust by J. A. Houdon in the 'Maurits-huis' at The Hague. — Idem. Of the Stadholder Frederik Hendrik, Prince of Orange; cast of the marble bust by Rombout Verhulst in the 'Mauritshuis'. — Idem of the Stadholder Willem III, Prins of Orange; cast as above. — Idem of Lieut.-Admiral Jacob Van Wassenaar-Obdam; cast of the marble statue on his monument in the Great or St. James' church at The Hague, by Bartholomeus Eggers. — 500. Paulus Van Hillegaert. Prince Frederik Hendrik and a gene-

ral on horseback, at the siege of Breda in 1637. — 74. Jan Abrahamsz. Beerstraten. Naval engagement between the Dutch and English fleets, June 11—14, 1666. — 1658. Pieter Wouwerman. The storming of the town of Koevorden, in 1672.

Northside of the hall, to the side of the inner court: 1632. Adam Willaerts (1577—1664). Battle of Gibraltar, April 25, 1607. — 1598. Hendrick Cornelisz. Vroom. View of the Y and Amsterdam, originating from the 'Werkhuis'; property of the city of Amsterdam. — 1496. Willem Van de Velde the Elder (1611?—1693). The four days' battle, June 11—14, 1666. — 1494. Id. The four days' battle, pen-drawing. — 1495. Id. Marine piece, pen-drawing. — 1500. Idem. The battle off Leghorn, March 14, 1653, (pen-drawing). — 1501. Idem. The battle off Ter Heyde, August 10, 1653 (pen-drawing). — 1502. Idem. The expedition to Chatham, June 22, 1667 (pen-drawing). — 1503. Idem. Lieut.-Admiral Tromp going on board (pen-drawing). — 629a. Abraham Storck? (1630—1710?) View of the isle of Onrust, near Batavia. — 590. Unkn. master. Marine piece with Dutch vessels. — 630. Unkn. master. Attack of the Dutch at Chatham, 1667. — 1024e. Reynier Nooms, called Zeeman. The burning of the English fleet on the river near Rochester, June 1667. — 1091. Jan Theunisz. Blankenhoff, alias Jan Maet (1628—16..). Flushing's road. — Not numb. Ludolf Bakhuysen. View of a dock-yard; pen-drawing. — 631. Unknown master. The conquered admiralship „The Royal Charles” carried off in 1667. — 12. Aert Van Antum. Attack of the English and Dutch ships on the Spanish Invincible Armada, Aug. 22, 1588. — 1499. Willem Van de Velde the Elder. Battle of Dunkirk, (pen-drawing). — 1498. Idem. Battle of the Downs, October 21, 1639 (pen-drawing). — 1505. Idem. Representation of the men-of-war „Prins Frederik Hendrik”, the „Drenthe” and others, (pen-drawing). — 1504. Id. Battle of the Sound, Nov. 8, 1658, pen-drawing. — 83a. J. Bellevois (2nd half of the 17th cent.). Water in motion and vessels sailing. Present of Mr. G. P. Rouffaer, 1885. — Not numb. Unkn. master. Portrait in pastel of Vice-Admiral Johan Arnold Zoutman, b. May 10, 1724; d. May 7, 1793. Present of Jhr. Mr. Victor De Stuers, 1887. — 1322. Martinus Schouman (1770—1848). Bombardment of Algiers, Aug. 27, 1816. — 639. Unknown master. Portrait of Captain in the Navy Hendrik Lynslager, b. May

13, 1693; d. Feb. 28, 1768. Loan of the Roy. Antiq. Society. — 1357. Guillaume Spinny (17..—1785). Portrait of Vice-Admiral Hendrik Lynslager. Loan as above. — 454. August Christiaan Hauck (1742—1801). Portrait of Vice-Admiral Johan Arnold Zoutman. — 454^a. Id. Portrait of Adriana Johanna Van Heusden, wife of J. A. Zoutman. — 65—68. Nicolaes Bauer. Four pictures of the bombardment of Algiers, Aug. 26 and 27, 1816, as: Arrival of the United English and Dutch fleets in the bay of Algiers. — The burning of the Algerine navy. — Sloops rendering assistance to Lord Exmouth's „Queen Charlotte”. — The bombardment. — 761^a. Gerrit Laurens Keultjes (1786—18..?) Attack of the united squadron on Algiers, 1816. — 1103. Jan Willem Pieneman. Portrait of Lieutenant-General David Hendrik Baron Chassé, born March 18, 1765, died May 2, 1849. — 169. Ferdinand De Braekeleer (1792—1883). The ruins of the Citadel of Antwerp, December 1832. — 249. Cornelis van Cuylenburg (1754—1824). Portrait of Vice-Admiral Jhr. Theodorus Frederik Van Capellen, born 1762, died April 15, 1842. — 1321. Martinus Schoaman. The expedition to Boulogne, 1804. — 250. Cornelis Van Cuylenburg. Portrait of Admiral Johan Arnold Zoutman. — 248. Id. Portrait of Rear-Admiral Willem Crul, born November 25, 1721, killed February 4, 1781. — 591. Unknown master. Dutch men-of-war at sea. — 1064. Pieter Gerhardus Van Os. The bombardment of Naarden in 1814. — 992. Louis Moritz. Camp of Cossacks. — 1068. Pieter Gerhardus Van Os. The casemates of Naarden. — 1062. Id. Removing the ice from the Karnemelksloot near Naarden; episode from the siege of Naarden, 1814. — 1063. Id. The crescent before Naarden at the siege in 1814. — 967. Josephus Judocus Moe-renhout (1800—1874). Advanced guard of Cossacks. — 404. Anthонie Cornelis Govaerts (18..—1855). The female sutler. — 452. Johannes Hari (1772—1849). Episode from the campaign in Russia in 1812; nightquarters at Molodetschno, December 4, 1812; legacy of Mr. W. P. D' Auzon de Boisminart 1870. — 1104. Jan Willem Pieneman. Portrait of Colonel Nícolaas Cornelis De Gallières, born April 5, 1778, died March 12, 1836. — Not numbered. Pieter Gerardus Van Os. Advanced guard of Cossacks in November 1813. Loan of the Royal Antiquarian Society. — 1102. Jan Willem Pieneman. Portrait of Jacob Hobein; he saved the Dutch flag while the enemies were

firing, March 19, 1831; born January 8, 1810, died April 9, 1888. — 127. Hermanus Anthonie De Bloeme (1802—1867). Portrait of Lieutenant-General Anthonie Frederik Jan Floris Jacob Baron Van Omphal, born May 2, 1788, died July 8, 1863; legacy of Jonkvr. C. L. M. Van Omphal 1877. — Not numbered. Charles Van Beeren. Soldier taking leave. — Not numbered. Wouterus Verschuur. Episode from the ten days' Campaign, August 1831; possession of the city of Amsterdam. — 589. Unknown master. View of the sea near the shore at Scheveningen. — Not numbered. Frans Post. View in Brazil. — 1323. Martinus Schouman. The Expedition to Palembang, 1819.

Besides the already named busts in plaster we find here those following: Johannes Blommendael (active in the second half of the 17th century). Bust in plaster of Willem III, Prince of Orange and King of England; cast of the original in marble in the Mauritshuis. — P. J. Gabriel. Bust in plaster of Vice-Admiral Jan Hendrik Van Kinsbergen; cast of the marble original in the library of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Amsterdam. — Rombout Verhulst. Busts in plaster of the Stadholder Willem II, Prince of Orange and his consort Maria Stuart, Crownprincess of England; after the originals in marble in the Mauritshuis. — Franciscus Regnerus Johannes Donkers R. Hz. Bust in plaster of Julius Constantyn Ryk, born January 14, 1787, died May 2, 1854; Vice-Admiral, Governor of the Dutch West-Indies, Minister of the Navy, and lastly member of the IId Chamber of the States-General. Present out of the inheritance of Mrs. Widow De Hartitzsch, *née* Rijk, 1890.

**Collection of
Engravings.**

Next to the Hall of Admirals is the National Collection of engravings and drawings.

Nos. 197 and 198 of the ground-plan. The Collection of Engravings was removed in 1816 from the Royal library at The Hague, to Amsterdam, and there added to the National Museum of Pictures in exchange of the Numismatic collection, which was then transferred to the royal residence. The collection came into existence by the purchase of the engravings by Van Leyden, in 1809, and, after its being conveyed to Amsterdam, it was continually increased,



CABINET OF ENGRAVINGS.

especially by purchases at the auction of the collection of Count Von Fries, and of that of the print-seller Josi. 1)

Few countries have produced so many able engravers in wood and metal as Holland, so that, as early as the 17th century, it occurred to private persons to collect their works. Rembrandt is the chief of the Dutch artists, but not only as a painter; for he handled the burin with as much genius as the brush. Many of his pupils excelled equally in painting as in engraving; the latter art reached, so to say, its acme in our country in the 17th century; for that period produced the greatest number of engravers. But to study and appreciate any one subdivision of art, we must be able to take a review of the entire history of its development, and the opportunity of doing so can only be offered by a very extensive collection. Where the powers of private persons would undoubtedly fail the State has taken the matter in hand, and so the National Collection of Engravings was formed. This excellent institution for the study of our great masters has been entirely organised by and is under the directorship of Mr. J. Ph. Van den Kellen 2). In 1887 the collection counted about 150,000 engravings, rather more than 400 illustrated works, and 400 drawings 3); from that time the different items have been considerably increased. In 1881 the important historical atlas concerning the history of the country, compiled by the late Mr. Frederik Muller was purchased by the Government for about 30,000 guilders (£ 2500) and added to the cabinet. From time to time the Collection of Engravings was greatly extended by presents, one of the most important being a considerable collection of portraits of celebrated persons, offered in 1871 by Mr. D. Franken Dzn.

One portion of the finest and most important engravings and drawings is exhibited, arranged, as near as possible, to chronological

1) Louis Napoleon, king of Holland, was the real founder of the Cabinet of Engravings, as well as of the Museum of Pictures.

2) Mr. Van der Kellen is assisted by the Sub-director Jhr. W. Hora Siccama and Mr. J. A. Boland, Assistent.

3) The collection of drawings dates from a more recent time and owes its existence entirely to the unremitting exertions of the 'Referendaris' (section chief-official) Jhr. Mr. Victor De Stuers and the zealous endeavours of Mr. J. Ph. Van der Kellen.

order and according to the schools. The six columns in the middle of the hall have been used for the exhibition of a number of engravings, while another portion, also behind glass, is placed on stands near the windows and on the cupboards.

Entering the hall from the one of the Admirals, we see a collection of engravings of foreign schools and beginning at the first column, among others: of H. Aldegrever (1502—1562). His portret and three dagger sheaths. — L. Cranach, the Elder (1472—1553). Temptation of St. Antony. — M. Schöngauer (1420—1488). Mary at prayers; „the master of 1466”. Birth of Christ. — W. Hollar (1607—1677) after P. Boel. Dead game. — C. Mellan (1598—1688). Veronica's handkerchief. This picture is a real curiosity in engraving, since Christ's face, according to tradition leaving an impression on the handkerchief, is here represented by a single spiral line beginning at the nose and so going round without any cross lines, the light and shadowy parts being obtained by making the line broader or thinner, as may be required. — Marcus Pitteri. Christ on the Cross. This print is not less remarkable for the manner of working with straight lines, without cross lines; light and shadow being obtained only by making the lines thicker or thinner. — P. I. Drevet (1697—1739) after H. Rigaud. Portrait of Bossuet. — R. Nanteuil (1630—1678). Portrait of De Créqui, Duc de Lesdiguières. — J. Daullé (1709—1763) after Mignard. Portrait of Cathérine Mignard, Comtesse de Feuquières. — On the stand are exhibited engravings of old Italian masters, i. a.: of G. A. da Brescia. Hercules killing the hydra of Lerna. — J. Campagnola. Ganimedes borne by Jupiter's eagle. — Peregrini da Cesena. Six so-called niello. — On the press near the hall of the Admirals we see among other items of J. G. Wille (1715—1808) after L. Tocqué. Portrait of Poisson de Vandières de Marigny. — J. G. Bervic (1756—1822) after Lépicié. „Le repos”. — A. Dürer (1471—1528). Portrait of U. Varnbühler. — G. F. Schmidt (1712—1775) after Rembrandt. „The Jewish bride” and „the Jewish bride's Father”; — after H. Rigaud. Portrait of L. De La Tour d'Auvergne. — J. Danzel (1755—1810) after Rubens. The Sons of Rubens. — On the press to the side of the street i. a.: of Robetta (1490—1520). Mary with Christ and John. — R. Guidi after J. Palma. St. Jerome. — J. Ribera-Spagnoletto (1588—1656) St. Jerome

and St. Bartholomew. — A. Mantegna (1431—1506). Mary in the sepulcher, and the Resurrection. — M. A. Raimondi (1475—1534). The Five Saints. — N. da Modena Rosex. Vulcan and Amor. — Of the engravings exhibited along the walls we name: G. Longhi (1766—1831) after Gérard. The portrait of Eugène de Beauharnais. — J. Watson (1740—1790) after Reynolds. Portrait of Lady Stanhope. — Th. Watson (1743—1781) after Reynolds. Portrait of Mrs. Parker. — R. Earlom (1728—1822) after Van Huysum. Two pieces of Flowers and Fruit; these blackprints surpass anything produced in this line. — M. Borrekens (1615—1670) after Rubens. Christ scourged, picture in six leaves, altogether having a height of 1, 52 M. by a width of 1,514 M.; one of the largest prints in existence. — R. Stang (b. 1831) after Raphael. The marriage of Joseph and Mary.

Proceeding we find the Dutch school of engraving exhibited in chronological order at the successive columns, the stands near the windows to the side of the street joining them. On the cases placed between the columns the drawings are exhibited, likewise in chronological order, and of which some of the most remarkable will presently be mentioned. First of all our attention is riveted by the so-called „inconnus” by „the master of the Jardins d’amour”, and the „master of 1480”; which are placed in two frames against the arch of the wall. They are exceedingly rare, and of most of them but a single copy is known. The collection contains about 90 pieces of these masters, consequently more than all the other cabinets in Europe together. Of course together with the etchings of Rembrandt they constitute the glory of the Amsterdam collection of plates. — From the „master of 1480” we see exhibited nine to the left side, among which: the Youth and Death, — the Cardplayers. — An equal number to the right side, among which: the Meeting of Mary and Elisabeth, — and the Conversion of St. Paul. From the „master of the Jardins d’amour, St. Eloy. — On the first column are exhibited the engravings of masters of the 16th century, i. a. Corn. Antonisz., the Tower of Babel, the only etching of this master. — H. Cock (1510—1570). Argus beheaded by Mercury. — L. Suavius Suterman (1506—1572). Portrait of A. Perrenot. — F. De Vriendt (1529—1570). Allegory of the victories of Charles V. — J. Van Stalburch. Portrait of R. Gemma. — B. Spranger (1546—1628). St. John the

Evangelist, and St. Sebastian. — P. Utenwael. The portraits of A. Van Eyck and C. Valerius. — J. Sadeler (1550—1610) after J. Van Wingen. St. Paul with Aquila. — H. Wierix (1551—1619). Mary with the Child. — H. Goltzius (1558—1617). Portraits of Jan De La Faille and his wife Cornelia Capellen. — Portrait of Th. Frisia's son. — H. Saenredam (1565—1607). Portrait of Prins Maurits. — J. De Gheyn II. An ensign and a captain. — J. Muller (1570—1625). The Adoration of the Magi, and after M. Van Mierevelt. The portrait of Ambr. Spinola. — J. Matham (1571—1631) after C. Ketel. Portrait of Vincent Jacobsz. wine-gauger at Amsterdam. — In the corner near the first window we see in frames against the wall plates of masters of the 15th century, as: A. Du Hameel, one of the architects of the cathedral at Bois-le-Duc. Doomsday — and St. Christopher. — Zwoll. Mary and St. Bernard. — Near this on the first stand of Master W. the representation of a monstrance, an exquisite specimen of mediaeval goldsmith's art. — Master L. C. Z. Christ tempted by the devil. — Then we notice the prints of L. Van Leiden (1494—1533), who with the subsequent masters belongs already to the 16th century, and to which „Mary Magdalen giving herself up to worldly pleasures.” — Dirk Van Star (1520—1550), also known as a glass-stainer. St. Bernard adoring the Virgin, — and St. Luke taking the Virgin's portrait. — Alaert Claeszen. The Ethiopian baptized, and a daggersheath on which is represented St. George. — The „Master of the Lobster”. The beheading of John the Baptist — On the next stand. H. Goltzius. Portrait of D. V. Coornhert and that of Goltzius himself. — J. Muller. „The Liberal Arts expelled by the Turks flee to Olympus.” — On the wall, of H. Goltzius. „The Circumcision”, engraved in Dürer's manner, no. 4 of the so-called master-pieces; — and of Aeg. Sadeler (1570—1629) after F. Barroccio d'Urbino. The calling of St. Peter.

On the second column we see the work of Rembrandt Van Ryn (1608—1667) and his school and imitators. First, three portraits of Rembrandt himself, then six representations from the New Testament, of which more especially we mention: the message to the shepherds, — and Christ healing the sick, — the so-called 100 guilders print, a copy of which was sold in 1755 for £ 7 and in 1868 for £ 1100, — the cornet „le damier” and the sleeping dog, —

further some landscapes and nine portraits, among which: C. K. Anslo, Minister of the Baptists, — Cl. De Jonghe, famous publisher of engravings and maps, — J. Lutma the Elder, famous silversmith and embosser, — J. Asselyn, surnamed „Krabbetje”, the painter, — Ephr. Bonns, known as the portrait of the „Jewdoctor”, — the minister J. Uytenbogaert, court-chaplain of Prince Maurits, — and the receiver J. Uytenbogaert, — as also a large and a small portrait of the writing-master L. Coppenol. — Further five prints of J. Lievens (1607—1663), among which the portrait of J. Van den Vondel. — Successively prints of F. Bol, — G. Van den Eeckhout, — S. Koninck, — J. G. Van Vliet, — C. Van Renesse, — H. Segers, — H. Heerschop, — P. Rottermont and J. Lutma the Younger, — and from which is pointed to „Josepf sold as a slave”, — and the portrait of L. G. Van Renesse, both by C. Van Renesse, — and by Rottermont, „the warrior with the two-handed sword”. On the stand near this we notice more especially: of P. P. Rubens (1577—1640) St. Catherine, — and of A. Van Dyck (1599—1641) the portraits of A. Van de Wouwer and L. Vorsterman, besides „railing at Christ”. — P. du Pont-Pontius (1603—1658) after Rubens: Christ on the cross, — near it on the wall, P. Pontius after G. Seghers: the adoration of the Magi, and S. Adams Van Bolswert (1586—1659) after A. Van Dyck, Christ crowned with thorns.

On the third column we see a.o. the following prints by masters of the 17th century: P. Feddes of Harlingen (1588—1634), portrait on horseback of Willem Lodewyk of Nassau Stadholder of Friesland, — S. De Vlieger (1612—1640), the beach at Scheveningen, — J. Brueghel, Velvet (1569—1625), the castle of Unterbarg near Neurenberg, — A. Waterloo (1618—1662), the Angel with Toby, the so-called „masterpiece”, — Herman Sachtleven (1609—1685), the Wittevrouwenpoort (White women gate) at Utrecht, — A. Van Ostade (1610—1685), the violin player and the little hurdy-gurdy-player, — C. P. Berchem (1602—1683), the bagpipe-player, the so-called „diamond”, — P. Potter (1625—1654), the flute-playing herd, — J. Van Ruysdael (1635—1681), the cottage on the hill, — L. Backhuysen (1631—1709), view on Amsterdam across the Y, — J. De Baen (1633—1702), the fire of the old town-hall at Amsterdam in 1652, — and of P. Bout, a View in winter.

On the stands placed hereby we find for the greater part work of Rembrandt, viz: Christ shown to the people, — and the Crucifixion, — further two landscapes, — then „Ecce Homo” and the Descent from the Cross, — and further of W. Van Nieuwlandt (1584—1635), a view on Spa. — On the following stand, of Geertruida Rochmans after Roeland Rochman: the house at Zuilen, — and of R. De Hooghe (1638—1708),¹ the fire of the Admiralty rope-yards at Amsterdam, January 12, 1673.

On the wall we see here of C. J. Visscher, Henriette Mary Stuart, Queen of England, and Willem, Prince of Orange-Nassau visiting Adriaan Pauw at the castle at Heemstede, September 8, 1642, — and of the same engraver a view on Loevestein, May 1619, when Hugo De Groot was being imprisoned there, and of Dancker Danckerts two prints, respectively after Ph. Wouwerman and C. P. Berchem.

On the fourth column there are still to be found prints of masters of the 17th century, as a.o. of M. Le Blon (1587—1656), a collection of coats-of-arms and quarters, — J. Van de Velde (1595—1679), the tricktrackplayers, — the highwaymen, — M. Natalis (1609—1670), after Titian Vecellio, portrait of Alphonse D'Avalos, Marquis of Guast and of Maria of Arragon, — W. Hondius (born 1610), after Mytens, portrait of H. C. Loncq, Admiral of the W. I. Company, — Th. Matham (1589—1660) after F. Hals, portrait of Th. Bleuet calligrapher, — J. Suyderhoef (died 1686) after F. Hals, portrait of F. Post painter, — and after Th. De Keyser, „the Burgomasters of Amsterdam awaiting Maria de Medicis,” the celebrated picture of which is placed in the Royal Cabinet at The Hague. — P. Holstein (died 1662), after J. De Bray, portrait of Jean De La Chambre calligrapher and French schoolmaster at Harlem, — C. Van Dalen Jr. (1613—1650) after T. Vecellio, portrait of Pietro Aretino, Italian poet, — and after Tintoretto, portrait of the painter Seb. Del Piombo, — C. De Visscher (1629—1658) probably after J. Ovens, the wedding party of Charles Gustavus, King of Sweden, — the portraits of J. Van den Vondel, and of Jan De Paep, the messenger of the Amsterdam exchange. The subscription of this latter portrait is rather curious, as we are informed by it of the man's versatility:

Aan alle H. H. Cooplieden en Winkeliers Uw E. E. zij kenbaer dat
Johannes de Paep aen Heeren, Cooplieden en Winkeliers
verhuurt en bestelt Boeckhouders, knechts en winkelknechts, Zoo binnen als
buiten 's lants, ook kostgangers en commensalen, een ieder naer
zijn geld en gelegenheit.
Indien iemant zijnen dienst behoeft, hij woont in de St. Jansstraet in
de fransche pletbanck een yegelijck ten dienst 1).

P. Van Schuppen (1627—1702) a. o.: Portrait of Renaud d'Este, Cardinal. — A. Blootelingh (1634—1690) after J. Van Ruysdael. Four Views at Amsterdam. — H. Bary (b. 1625), after J. De Baen. Portrait of Hieronimus Van Beverninck, Dutch diplomate. — G. Valck (1626—1683) after P. De Lely. Portrait of Hortense Mancini, duchesse de Mazarin. — J. Van Munnickhuysen (b. 1661) after M. Limburg. Portrait of Hendrik Dirkszn. Spiegel, Burgomaster of Amsterdam.

On the stands belonging to these we notice particularly: of W. Delff (1580—1638) after A. Van de Venne. Portrait of Prince Maurits, known as, „the portrait in the hat”; — and after M. van Miereveldt. Portrait of Louise De Coligny. — H. Van Goudt (1585—1630) after H. Elsheimer. Among others: Ceres drinking at Metanira's; — and Tobias with the angel on the way. — W. Akersloot, after P. Molyn. Peter denying Christ. — L. Visscher (b. 1636), after B. Van der Helst. Portrait of Johan De Liefde, Vice-Admiral; — and after F. Bol. Portrait of C. Tromp, Lt.-Admiral. — A. Blootelingh after B. Van der Helst. Portrait of E. Meeuwisz. Kortenaer. — C. Van Dalen Jr. (b. 1640), after G. Flinck. Portrait of Johan Maurits Count of Nassau, „the Brazilian”. — B. Picart (1673—1734). Two title-pictures of marriage poems, the former on the marriage of Jacob Alewyn Ghysen and Perina Vorsterman in 1719; the latter on the marriage of Ysbrand Vincent and Johanna Pauw, 1726. — J. Folkema (1694—1767) after Mostaert. Portrait of Jacoba van Beyer. — Jacob

1) To all Merchants and Shopkeepers be it known that Johannes de Paep performs the duties of an agent to Merchants and Shopkeepers to hire and order Bookkeepers, servants and shopmen, as well in this country as abroad, also boarders and lodgers, each according to his means and convenience. Should any one desire his services, he lives in St. Jan'sstreet in the French flattening-mill, ready to every one's service.

De Wit (1695—1754). The four seasons; vanity; and floating genii. — Here are placed along the wall: of L. Visscher. The portrait of the Grand-Pensionary Johan De Witt. — C. Van Daelen, Sr. after G. Flinck. An allegory on the birth of the son of the Elector of Brandenburg and of Louise Henriette of Orange-Nassau in 1649. — P. Tanjé (1706—1761) after Ph. Van Dyck. Portrait of G. W. Van Imhoff, Governor-General of the Dutch East-Indies.

On the fifth column we find the work of masters of the last and of this century, as: Of Tanjé after Rubens. „The Genius of Victory crowns a hero”. — S. Fokke (1712—1784). Prince Willem V and his consort enter Amsterdam, May 30, 1768. — C. Van Noorde (1731—1795) after Jelgersma. Portrait of A Rademaker, the well known drawer. — L. B. Coclers (1740—1817). Portrait of the painter Janson, in six different positions. — P. J. Jonxis (1759—1843) after J. Raoux. The Vestals. — J. De Frey (1770—1834) after G. Flinck. Isaac giving Jacob his blessing. — A. B. B. Taurel (1794—1859) after N. Pieneman. Portrait of Sophia Mathilda, Princess of Wirtemberg, Queen of the Netherlands. — J. De Mare (1806—1889) after Titian. Christ's burial. — D. J. Sluyter (1811—18..) after Jan Steen. Woman eating oysters. — J. W. Kaiser (b. 1813) after Rembrandt. Portrait of J. Six, Burgomaster of Amsterdam. — H. W. Couwenberg (1814—1845). Portrait of W. De Clercq, the Improvisator.

Now we turn to the stands which are placed near the window of the inner-court, with the frames fastened on the wall. This series contains woodcuts, „Camayeux”, black prints and lithographs. First, woodcuts of masters of the 16th century. In the first frame of Jacob Cornelisz. Van Oostzanen: St Sylvester with St. Martin, — and St. Christopher with St. Sebastian, — and the Lord's supper. — On the first stand of the same master. Christ in Gethsemane — and the scourging of Christ, — the conflict of the Archangel Michel with the devil — and the temptation of St. Anthony. — Corn. Antonisz. Lazarus and the rich man, — the portrait of Christian III, King of Denmark and Norway. — Jan Ewoutsz. after C. Antonisz. „Truth threatened.” — L. Van Leiden. Simson and Delila. — On the wall. J. Cornelisz. after L. Van Leiden. Jewish Kings on horseback, — On the second stand, of J. Lievens the Elder: Cain slaying Abel — and a nice

study of trees, the only copy known. — Chr. Jegher (1596—1652). Three woodcuts after Rubens, as: Hercules slaying Envy, — Christ and St. John, — and a supposed portrait of Rubens' brother. — On the wall, of the same master after Rubens: Crowning of the Virgin, — and after E. Quellinus: the portrait of Ferdinand, Infant of Spain, Archduke of Austria, Governor of the Southern Netherlands. — On the now following stand we see the so-called black-prints, viz. i. a. of W. Vaillant (1623—1677) after A. Van Dyck. Portrait of Lucas Van Uffel, patron of art at Antwerp; — after P. Lastman: the message to the shepherds — and after G. Ter Borch. Lady drinking. — J. Thomas Van Yperen (1610—1673) after G. Dou. Girl with a lantern. — A. Blootelingh after J. Lievens the Elder. Portrait of Lieut.-Admiral M. A. De Ruyter. — On the wall the portrait of Willem III, Prince of Orange, after and by J. Verkolje (1650—1693). — On the fourth stand, of J. Verkolje after J. Ochterveld. Young woman emptying a basin from a window, — and after Teniers: hearing or the money-counter, and taste or the smoker. — J. Van Huchtenburg (1646—1733). Turkish horseman perishing. — N. W. Van Haeften. Singers. — C. De Moor the son (1656—1738). His portrait, — a woman writing. — P. Schenk (1645—1715). Portrait of Louis XIV. — N. Verkolje (1673—1746) after G. Schalcken. The toilet; the picture is placed in the Royal Cabinet at The Hague. — The next stand contains black prints of masters of the 18th century, i. a. P. Van Bleek (1700—1764) after A. Van der Werff. Repose on the flight to Egypt. — A. Schouman (1710—1792). The portraits of A. Marcel, A. Schouman and G. Hoet. — C. Troost (1697—1750). Saartje Jans and Reinier Adriaansz. — C. Ploos van Amstel (1726—1798) after Troost. Chieftain Ulrich; these two prints represent subjects from plays of Langendyk. — On the wall from C. H. Hodges (1764—1837). Portrait of the Emperor Napoleon I, painted and engraved in 1811, and so, very probably, when the Emperor was staying at Amsterdam.

Now follows an important collection of clare-obscures, i. e. wood-cuts printed in different colours, as from: H. Goltzius a. o. Hercules killing Cacus, — Flora and Neptune. — Chr. Jegher after Rubens. Repose on the flight to Egypt. — P. Moreelse (1571—1638). Allegory on the power of love, — and from F. Bloemaert after A.

Bloemaert. Mozes, — the three Marys, — and a Holy Family. — On the following stands we see a collection of print-drawings, i. e. prints which, very near perfection, render drawings. Those exhibited here are made after the process of C. Ploos van Amstel, an Amsterdam artist, 1726—1798. On the wall from C. Van Noorde, after D. Helmbreeker: the portrait of Helmbreeker, — and after C. Troost: a man sitting; — on the stand: a male portrait after C. De Visscher; — and after Rembrandt: a study of the nude. — Of C. Ploos van Amstel after H. Averkamp. Frederick of Bohemia and the Palatinate — the Winter-king with his family near Arkel on the ice; — after Rembrandt: the portrait of Titus Van Ryn. — On the wall, after D. De Bray. The Governors of the Children's-house at Harlem, — and after H. Goltzius, the portrait of Maria Tesselschade Visscher. — Further we see of J. Coolwyk after G. Van den Eeckhout. A youth reading. — J. Körnlein. Male portrait; — and a large print-drawing by G. Demarteau (1730—1776), according to the process of Demarteau, improved on François. A female portrait after Vincent. — Also some print-drawings by C. Brouwer after divers masters. — Of Chr. Josi (died 1833) after Rembrandt. A male portrait. — On the last stand there are a good number of lithographs after ancient and modern masters; we point out especially the original ones, as: of B. C. Koekkoek (1803—1862). Study of trees. — A. Schelfhout (1787—1870). View of winter. — G. Craeyvanger (born 1810). A study. — C. Kruseman (1797—1857). The portrait of the singer Henriette Sontag, subsequently countess Rossi. — Of D. Bles (born 1821). Two *genre* scenes — and of Ch. Rochussen (born 1815). The battle of the 'Vroonendyk gained in 1297 by Count Jan I on the Fries.

Finally follow the drawings, and turning to the right, we find them placed in chronological order on the cases. On the first case the masters of the 16th century, i. a.: Aertgen Claeszen, of Leiden (1498—1564). View in a church, with a representation of St. Peter healing the lame man. — P. Brueghel (1525—1569). The pilgrim at the conjurer's. — C. Van den Broeck (1530—1601). Christ in Gethsemane. — D. Barends (1534—1592). David playing the harp. — K. Van Mander (1548—1606). The Annunciation to Mary. — H. Goltzius. Study of an old man's head and two male portraits.

— A. Bloemaert (1567—1647). Holy Family; — and of J. De Gheyn, a pike-man of the regulars of Prince Maurits.

On the second case, drawings of masters of the 16th and 17th century, as: M. Van Mierevelt (1567—1641). Portrait of Prince Maurits. — J. Matham (1571—1631). Diana. — P. P. Rubens. Samson tearing a lion, — and the portrait of Charles, Archduke of Austria, Infant of Spain. — G. Ter Borch (1584—1662) the father of the celebrated painter. Company dancing. — J. Jordaens (1594—1678). The Burial. — J. Bouchorst. His Portrait. — A. Van Dyck. Study of a head. — and Sophonisba accepting the poisoned cup sent her by Massinissa. — R. Rochman (1597—1687). The castle of Swieten. — On the third and the fourth case the drawings of masters of the 17th century, a. o.: of Rembrandt. The Adoration by the shepherds. — J. Lievens. Portrait of Jan Vos, the poet and glazier. — F. Bol (1611—1681). Joseph introducing his father Jacob to Pharao. — Ph. De Koninck (1619—1689). Three portraits of J. Van den Vondel. — G. Van den Eeckhout (1612—1674). View outside the 'Zaagmolenpoortje' at Amsterdam. — A. Waterloo. In the wood. — A. Van Ostade. The golf-court. — G. Ter Borch the son (1617—1681). Three sketches for *genre* pieces. — M. Ter Borch (1638—1667). The portrait of G. Ter Borch, the father, as also five studies of heads. — J. Van Ruysdael. Water-mill. — C. P. Berchem. The Coliseum at Rome. — On the fifth case: D. Helmbreker (1624—1694.) His portrait. — J. Steen. Player of the violin. — J. Esselens. The 'Belvédère' at Nymegen. — C. Huygens (1628—1697). View of Dieren, 1679, — and the castle of Grimberg, 1676. — A. Van Borssum (1629—1677). Mill in a 'polder.' — W. Van de Velde the Younger (1633—1707). The hull and stern of the ship „de zeven Provinciën”. — On the sixth case, of S. Feytema (1694—1758) after Brueghel. Landscape. — B. Picart. Drawing for the title picture of an epitaph on the marriage of David Leeuw Van Lennepe and Hester Barnaart at Harlem, in 1723, — and one of the coat-of-arms of the Company of Suriname, surrounded by those of its governors in 1720. — J. Luiken (1649—1712). The devil a fowling; — and „the Pascha”. — J. De Bisschop (1646—1686) after A. Palamedesz. Departure of Charles II from Scheveningen for England. — R. De Hooghe. Drawing of the caricature on Louis XIV, as the head of

the Roman Catholics. — G. De Lairesse. Portrait of De Labadie. — J. Van der Heyden (1637—1712). View in Amsterdam. — J. Thopas. Portrait of Petronella Van Roy.

On the last case are placed the drawings of masters of the 19th century, a. o. of G. A. Van der Bruggen (born 1811). Two studies, various dogs. — J. Dykhoff jr. View of sea-wall. — J. Kobell (1778—1814). Farm. — H. Stokvisch (1767—1820). Two ram's heads. — J. Hulswit (1766—1822). Mill yard. — A. Allebé (born 1838). Four studies, foreign animals.

Library. To get access to it the bell should be rung of Nos. 190 and 191 of the door on the south side of the exhibition hall of the Cabinet of Engravings. The library is under the management of the Director of the collection of Engravings 1). Its nucleus is formed by books and illustrated or engraved works relating to art-history, to special subdivisions of art and auxiliary sciences. The catalogue of the books exists in manuscript only; the books are derived from or belong to the collections and institutions embodied in the Museum. In 1885 it gained in importance by the collection of books and engravings, ceded as a loan by Professor J. A. Alberdingk Thym; but in consequence of his decease the use of this collection, formed by dint of much trouble and expense, came to an end in 1889. Consequently the verses over the East wall of the Library hall have lost much of their significance:

't Is hier vol in alle hoeken
't Syn al boeken waer men siet
Over 't schoone op elck gebiet.

Doch wat seggen ons die boeken
Syn wy boeken vytgelesen
Dat we oock worden vytgelesen.

(Every corner here is filled; wherever you look there are books on the beauties in every field. But what do these books tell us: are we selected books that we also are read through.)

On the same wall another inscription invites visitors to avoid noisiness:

Gij hebt twee oogen maar één mond
Dit zij voor u een teeken
Hier veel te lezen en niet veel te spreken.

1) Under the superintendence of the said Director the current labours in the library are confided to Mr. P. J. Frederiks.

(Your having two eyes but one mouth be a sign to you here to read much, but not to speak much.)

On the West side we read:

Zijn Wetenschap en Kunst vaak met elkaar in strijd
Hier is de Wetenschap der Kunst een zaal gewijd,
Versinade nooit de Kunst der Wetenschappen gunst
Noch ook de Wetenschap de fijne hand der Kunst 1).

(Though Science and Art may often be at variance, here a hall is devoted to the Science of Art, may Art never despise the favour of Science, nor Science the delicate hand of Art.)

In the Library also the numismatic collections of Van Gelder and Stephanik are exhibited; the former is still to be organised and is not yet to be seen, but admittance is allowed to the latter which contains more exclusively Dutch coins; the catalogue of it has been printed and may be obtained.

Refreshment room The entrance to the Refreshment room and is on the side of the collection of Engravings;

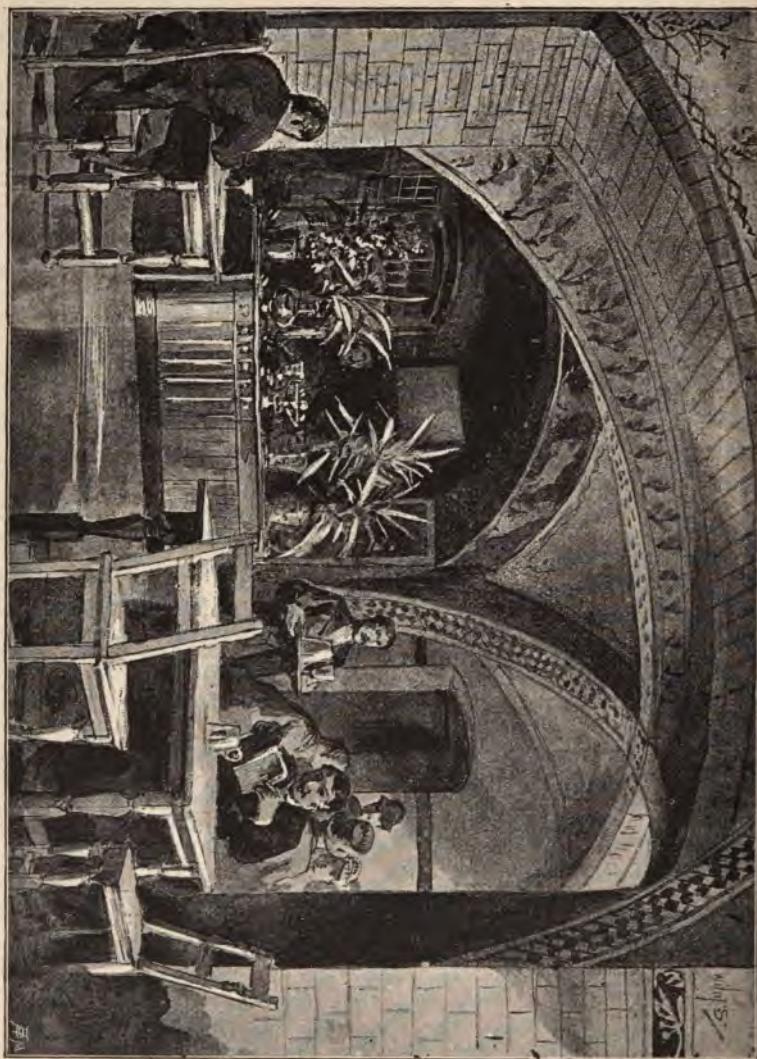
Retiring rooms. but it may be reached also from the Western Pavilion-hall of the Museum of Pictures. Like the Retiring rooms placed in the northwest Basement, it is open to the public on the days and at the hours when they are admitted to the Museum.

Visitors of the Refreshment room may remain there half an hour after the Museum is closed. Part of the place is reserved, where no smoking is allowed.

The decorative painting over the buffet and between the windows is from the hand of Mr. G. Sturm.

For access to the retiring rooms apply to the keeper.

1) These inscriptions are owing to Prof. J. Verdam.



REFRESHMENT ROOM.

Dutch Museum for History and Art.

By the great variety of what is exhibited here, this collection justly proves a great attraction for many. As early as the year 1863 the plan was conceived of founding a Museum for the country's antiquities, the realisation of which, owing to various circumstances, was, however, delayed, so that the objects, obtained for this collection remained scattered in various places.

We feel bound to mention that though the plan was formerly suggested by others, the realisation of it is due to Jhr. Mr. Victor De Stuers.

In 1875 a house was rented at the Prinsengracht in the Hague, where these objects were exhibited until the new National Museum should be ready. By means of purchases and donations the collection soon increased considerably, and to it were added the objects of Dutch origin, up to that time contained in the Royal Cabinet of Curiosities, dissolved since. In 1883 the Dutch Museum was transferred to the National Museum at Amsterdam, where subsequently the eastern wing downstairs and a couple of halls in the western wing were accommodated for its reception. Though the organisation of all the subdivisions of this collection had then not been fully carried out, yet it could be opened to the public, June 12, 1887. In consequence of arrangements made with the Royal Antiquarian Society, the objects of this body, lately exhibited in its Museum in the Spuistraat, have been ceded as a loan to the Dutch Museum and have been incorporated into it.

In 1887 the models of the Navy Office have also been added to this collection.

The management of this Museum has been committed to Mr. David Van der Kellen Jr. 1)

Hall of textile
art, etc.
No. 202 of the ground-
plan.

Ascending the stairs that conducted us to the Refreshment room, we land in the Western Pavilion-hall, contiguous to the Cabinet of Engravings. This hall is destined for the exhibition

1) He is assisted by the Sub-Director Jhr. B. W. F. Van Riemsdyk.

of objects of textile art, costumes, musical instruments, children's toys, paper cuttings, etc.

By the term textile art we understand woven stuffs manufactured after patterns of artists, or also projected and executed by the skilful hand of the workman himself. Under this head we find here in the showcases not merely richly embroidered wearing apparel (men's coats and waistcoats and female clothing of the 18th century), but also ladies' dresses up to about 1850, at the same time important for the history of fashion in the 19th century. Not less interesting are the pieces of woven and embroidered stuffs exhibited in the revolving stands. Besides, some richly with gold-wire and silk embroidered ecclesiastical attire from the 15th to the 17th century worthily represents the artistic needlework of that time. Clothes remarkable for some specific historical fact connected with them, are: the nicely embroidered herald's coat-of-armour emblazoned with the coat-of-arms of the Prince of Orange and which, of yore, was suspended near the mausoleum of Willem the Silent at Delft on one of the columns of the chancel of the church. 1) In strong contrast with this gay coat-of-armour appears the plain black cloak which the Grand-Pensionary Jan De Witt wore in the evening when Jacob De Graef, in 1672, assaulted him in the street with the intention to murder him. The buff jacket in the same case dates from the 1st half of the 17th century and was obtained, in 1889, by purchase at an auction of objects of art, left behind by the painter H. F. C. Ten Kate; it takes its origin from the 'Huis' (estate of) Ilpenstein at Ilpendam. Further we notice here some specimens of shoes from the 17th and 18th centuries.

The collection of musical instruments is still being formed, consisting now of some harpsichords, violins, base-viols, and other stringed instruments, among which a fine harp. The wind-instruments offer little of peculiar interest. On the other hand among the children's toys some rather pretty objects may be found. In one of the

1) The short stich of the embroidery and the heraldic shape of figures, especially of the lions point at the second half of the 16th century, and though a distinctive proof of such origin is wanting, yet we don't think it liable to doubt that in this piece we have a genuine remembrance of the Prince.

cases we see a miniature coach and pair, from the middle of the 18th century, as also a stage-coach of about 1820 with the super-scriptio: „Koninklyke Postwagen (royal post-chaise) from Amsterdam to Ghent to perform the journey in 24 hours”; the punctuality of the time of departure and arrival and the relative swiftness at which the vehicle moved along gained it the name of „diligence”. The presses are filled with dolls, miniature furniture, figures in tin from the 18th century, among which foot-soldiers and horse, and numbers of other toys. Near one of the windows stands a very well worked model of the stage of the old Amsterdam Theatre bequeathed to the Museum by Mr. Johannes Hilman.

A species of art-industry which in the 2nd half of the 18th and the early part of the 19th century was very much in vogue in this country and was strongly encouraged, consisted in artistic paper works, as: monuments and representations of Buildings manufactured of card board, with great patience and often with a certain amount of skill, as may be seen here in three artistic specimens; an artist in this line was Johannes Hubertus Reygers, born at Gorinchem in 1767 1).

High on the wall are paraded some ancient wall tapestries of the early part of the 17th century and canvasses, painted in lime colours, having served as chamber hangings (18th century).

Ceramic hall. In the show-cases before the windows on the No. 203 of the ground-side of the street there is a mixed collection of plan. dishes, etc. of home and foreign origin. That the old-Delft earthenware is not better represented here is to be attributed to the circumstance that the fine specimens are scarcely ever offered for sale, since almost everything of the kind has found its way to public or private collections abroad, and that in Holland itself the taste for this eminently national product of art is, as yet, only in its birth.

In the east part of the hall, standing out in relief against old silk hangings of a Chinese pattern, we see a group of fine pots, jugs, vases, etc. manufactured, in the days of yore, in the celebrated

1) Cf. about him: Immerzeel. The Lives and works of Dutch and Flemish painters, etc.

china factories of the Celestial empire. They excel not only by their elegant form, decoration and transparent enamel, but also attract attention by their large dimensions.

On the side of the inner-court are exhibited, in five presses between the windows, all sorts of home-made earthenware and china, among which some Delft earthenware again, and sundry specimens of china from the factories at Oud-Loosdrecht, Weesp, Ouder-Amstel and The Hague. Foreign countries, viz. Italy, France, England and Germany, are more or less represented. The contents of the black show-cases in the middle of the hall are infinitely more important; they contain a treasure of, for the greater part, ancient Chinese porcelain and earthenware, mostly dating from the time of the E. I. Company. The Japanese lacquer work and some objects executed in bronze, also give a high idea of Japanese skill. A lacquered table of the first half of the 19th century deserves special attention, while a small collection of Chinese art-work in ivory is not less interesting.

Further the eye is caught by a model of the secluded islet of Decima, near the town of Nagasaki, with the Dutch colony there during the 17th and 18th centuries.

Among the other objects worth seeing contained in this hall belong the three models of Old-Amsterdam houses; the finest is the one covered with tortoise-shell, and ornamented with white metal inlaid work. According to tradition Christoffel Brandt, Peter the Great's agent at Amsterdam, is said to have had this house made by order of the Emperor. It seems that 25 years have been bestowed on it at an expense of 30,000 guilders (£ 2500); dating from the latter part of the 17th or the early part of the 18th century, it contains all the furniture that was then found in an aristocratic dwelling at the 'Heeren- or Keizersgracht'. It should be noticed that every object has been made by men of the particular trade, so that every handicraft or profession contributed its own share to form a perfect whole.

The next house is from the 1st half of the 18th century. With respect to its architecture it is rather interesting, the exterior form of the house having been imitated; but the execution of the interior is much simpler than that of the former.

The third house, coming from the family Ploos van Amstel, is supposed to be inhabited by a Doctor 1) and dates from the 1st half of the 18th century. Of the 12 apartments the most remarkable is the parlour, the physician's study containing a library, a collection of preparations, and a collection of shells and artistic objects in ivory, every item of it in miniature. The façade with its wide door, over which the initials P(loos) V(an) A(mstel) are interlaced in an artistic manner, is three stories high.

Before leaving the hall we notice on either side of the door two panels of variegated tiles of a fine symetrical ornamentation; they have come from Tunis and have been purchased at the International Colonial Exhibition held here in 1883.

East Inner court. Passing through the East principal entrance No. 211 of the ground- of the Museum on the 'Stadhouderskade' we plan. reach the properly so-called Dutch Museum for History and Art. Visitors of the collection of pictures may also go thither by the stairs on the east side of the Fronthall. The staircase has the following inscription taken from the book of Psalms:

Loost den Heere alle Heedenen/ loost Hem alle vollien/
An Zijn hand zijn wij/ enbe onze woorden/ ende alle wijsheid
Ende konsten ende wetenheitd in alterteij werk. 2)

In the entrance hall behind the vestiary is the wooden statue of the giant Goliath with his armiger to his right and David to his left; the latter holds his sling and stone in his hand. The giant, and probably the other two statues, have been chiselled by the famous Albert Jansz. Vinckenbrinck (born about 1604; died 1664) or at least made in his studio. 3) This group has come from the

1) According to Mr. E. W. Berg, who gives a minute description of this house in „de Oude tyd” of 1872, it is said that by this Doctor is meant Christoffel Ludeman, the well-known wonder-doctor.

2) Praise the Lord all ye heathen, praise him all nations, in his hand are we and our words, and all wisdom, and the arts and skill in every kind of work.

3) Cf. on Vinckenbrinck and his work the paper of Mr. D. Franken Dz. in Oud-Holland V, 78 in connexion with that of Mr. N. De Roever, I.L.D., as far as the giant is concerned, VI, 201.

'oude-Doolhof' (maze), formerly at the 'Prinsengracht'. On the foot of the stairs there stands a wooden statue of the Stadholder Willem II, Prince of Orange, from the middle of the 17th century.

First of all we direct our steps to the East Inner court where is chiefly collected whatever relates to the navy, military matters, national costumes and some objects related to colonial history. We purpose to fix the attention merely to those things which deserve especially to be mentioned; so, no catalogue is to be expected, but only a Guide, as the objects are as plentiful as blackberries in autumn. However, those who are desirous of a more explicit elucidation, may be referred to the special Guide to the Dutch Museum, compiled by Mr. D. Van der Kellen Jr. 1)

In the middle of the Inner court there is an enclosure where the objects relating to the Dutch Navy are exhibited. On the floor we see fine models of Men-of-war, the oldest of which, placed close to the entrance, represents a vessel of the line of 1698. The others date from the 18th and the first half of the 19th century. By far the greater part are highly finished. On the table against the wall smaller models of ships are standing and over them half-models are fixed; higher still among chiselled stanchions, many centuries old, having been taken from the old Banqueting hall at the 'Binnenhof' in The Hague, the names of the principal Dutch naval heroes, with the year of their birth and that of their death, adorn the wall. In the centre we see a venerable trophy, viz. a tolerably well preserved wooden coat-of-arms of the Kings of England from the stern of the admirals ship, taken by the Dutch in 1667:

„The Royal Charles.”

Built: In 1655 and, after Cromwell's famous victory, called „The Naseby.” The ship was 131 feet long, 42 wide and the hold rather more than 20 feet, was of 1229 tons' burden, and was calculated to carry 100 pieces. In front, at the ship's head Cromwell, crowned with laurels by Fame, was seated on horseback, trampling a Scotchman, an Irishman, a Dutchman, a Frenchman, a Spaniard, and an Englishman. Beneath it stood the words: „God with us.” Riding

1) Amsterdam, Seyffardt (price f 1.-.)

at anchor off Scheveningen, to take on board king Charles, she received the name of The Royal Charles, after which the said proud emblems were cut away and burnt by the English sailors, and the head of Cromwell's image was hanged. 1)

Used: as an admiralship, as early as the first English-Dutch naval war, she was held in high honour by the English, especially when she had brought back the king from his exile. Andrew Marvel, in a poem, mentioned in Sir William Penn's Memoirs, writes:

„That sacred keel, that pleasure-boat of war,
Now a cheap spoil, and the mean victor's slave.”

Taken: June 22, 1667 by captain Thomas Tobyas and lieutenant Bartholomeus Jacobs. The expedition to Chatham took place under the command of Admiral De Ruyter, but contrary to what is sometimes asserted, De Ruyter has not been present at the capture of the Royal Charles. Cornelis De Witt writes, June 23, to the States-General: „after yesterday's encounter Lieut. Adml. De Ruyter has come to us here.” Van Ghent, Johan De Liefde and Van Nes write to the same purport.

Broken up: in 1673, chiefly from the ship's being deemed unfit for use. Since that time the coat-of-arms of the stern remained in a forgotten nook in one of the store-houses at Hellevoetsluis, till (about 1830) the Rear-Admiral J. S. May had it removed to Rotterdam and placed over the door of the armory in the large Store-house of the Navy. Thence it was transferred, about 1850, to the room for models of the Navy Office; in the year 1883 „this unique remaining piece of the ship and an important memorial of national glory” has found its place in the Museum.

Opposite the entrance of the central compartment is placed the project of a Monument for the Dutch forces in Acheen;

1) Memorials of Sir William Penn and Pepys' Memoirs II, 67 -- (Pepys was Secretary to the Admiralty). An explicit naval architectural description of the Royal Charles is given by Witsen: „Aeloude en hedendaegsche Scheeps-bouw en Bestier.” [Ancient and modern Naval Architecture and Management.] (Amsterdam, Casp. Commelin, 1671 f.l. page 208). In the well known illustrated weekly „The Graphic” of the year 1890, page 561 a picture is inserted of the figure-head which formerly adorned this famous vessel.

the huge figure represents a winged Victory, made by the sculptor Bart Van Hove. The pedestal has the following inscriptions (in Dutch):

Front: „To the founders of Dutch power in North-Sumatra 1873—1880.”

Right: „Sacred to us is the remembrance of the fallen.”

Left: „The navy and the landforces brilliantly upheld the honour of the country.”

In front of this monument and surrounded by all sorts of cannon is a large bust of Prins Hendrik, Admiral of the Dutch fleet. It is the model made by F. Stracké for the bronze bust, which in remembrance of this Prince has been placed at the 'Prins-Hendrikkade'.

Beside the entrance of the central compartment there are two pictures representing horses, one of which, painted by De Gheyn, is the likeness of the steed of the 'Admirant' of Arragon who was taken prisoner at the battle of Nieuwpoort, July 2, 1600. It does not appear to be known for certain which historical remembrance may be connected with the other horse, the black one. Lower down there is a series of little portraits, but without any artistic value, of the Governors-General of the Dutch East-Indies, etc.; a drawing by C. T. Reimer of 1772, representing the audience of the Dutch governor of Ceylon granted to the ambassadors of the king of Candia; for, as is well known, Ceylon was formerly a Dutch colony, which in the latter part of the 18th century came into the hands of England. Among the objects of an historical nature of more recent times, we notice four Dutch flags of the men-of-war „the Medusa,” „the Amsterdam,” „the Djambi” and „Metalen Kruis,” noted for their exploits in the Japan seas (1863—1864). A silver dish presented to the officers of the screw-steamship „Metalen Kruis”, by the Society „Het Metalen Kruis,” Dec. 2, 1863, also keeps the memory of these facts green; further a silver cup bestowed by Prince Hendrik on Vice-Admiral Lucas, on his 80th birthday. Next to it stands a splendid golden cup of honour presented to Vice-Admiral Jan Van Gogh on his departure to the Dutch East-Indies, and trusted as a loan to the Museum; this object of art was made at the well known factory of Froment Meurice at Paris in 1883, excelling by a beautiful and tasteful execution. On the other side of

the door: among other things, a sword of honour presented in 1804 by the Government of the Batavian Republic, to the Lieutenant of the Navy D. Velsberg. In a glass show-case there is a piece of ordnance with a very rich and beautiful ornamentation; about its origin nothing is known for certain; we only know that formerly it was in the Prince-Stadholder Willem the Fifth's possession; it is not unlikely that it has been a present of a distinguished person.

North of the central compartment with the ships'models, we see to the right: 10 groups in the National dress. These groups were made for the Dutch section of the international exhibition, held at Paris in 1878, and were subsequently preserved in the Dutch Museum. At the time the historical value of these groups was pointed out¹⁾ and it was observed that, if there might be a doubt whether they had a right to be there, since the greater part of these dresses are still in use, it should not be overlooked that this will not be the case for any length of time. In Hinlopen, for instance, not one of the inhabitants is at present to be seen in the well-known dress, of which there is a specimen in the Museum, viz. a young housewife with a dry-nurse and two children. Probably, within a comparatively short time, we shall in vain look for specimens of articles of clothing, such as we find them collected here, and then it would positively be regretted, if the present generation had been remiss in preserving the remembrance of these costumes, just as we now regret our ancestors' not having taken care of preserving us somewhat more of their picturesque dress.

The groups are: 1. A family from the isle of Marken, consisting of husband, wife and child. — 2. A damsels from the parts beyond the Maes (Oud-Beyerland) and a female dealer from Breda. — 3. A Zuidbeveland man with his betrothed on the ice. — 4. An inhabitant of Volendam with his mother. — 5. A Schevening fisherman and fish-wife. — 6. A bride and bridegroom from Nunspeet. — 7. A fisherman from Huizen and a fish-wife from Zandvoort. — 8. A lady from Friesland with an orphan-girl from the Hague. — 9. A Walcheren peasant, asking for a kiss of a girl as toll for crossing a bridge. — 10. Two Amsterdam orphan girls.

1) Ned. Kunstbode (Dutch Art-Journal).

To the left we find all sorts of weapons and some colours of regiments, formerly in the service of the Dutch republic; the latter were previously preserved in the building of the National-Archives; nearly all of them date from the 18th century. On the whole, the collection of arms, when compared with those of other Museums, is of no great importance, nor does it contain any objects of great age. A separate compartment has been reserved for what was obtained from the former Municipal armory; a glass show-case contains models of field-and fortification ordnance, with other implements of war wanted when an enemy menaced the city; these different items have been ceded as loans by the city of Amsterdam. Another separate compartment contains the section marine artillery, for the greater part derived from the model-room of the Navy office; it belongs to the 19th century. Further we see a collection formed with great exertion, containing uniforms and arms of the Dutch army, in which nearly all the successive corps of cavalry are represented; with the exception of sundry articles this collection contains whatever in this line belongs to the 1st half of the century. It has been collected and presented to the Museum in 1889 by Mr. A. C. Baron Snouckaert Van Schauburg, Major of the Hussars, Chamberlain and Equerry to the King. The beautifully worked models of pontoons etc. take their origin from Russia and have been presented by General-Major C. L. Scheidler List, and formerly bestowed on the General's father by the Grand-duke Michel of Russia.

The large ships' flags suspended on the walls of the Inner court are trophies of war from the naval engagements of the Dutch in the 17th century, the times of Maerten Harpertz. Tromp, De Ruyter, Cornelis Tromp and all the other naval heroes who were their partners. They are for the greater part English flags, but also some Spanish ones are among them.

To the right: against the central compartment there is a room having formerly belonged to a small hunting-lodge at Amersfoort, called the *Hoogerhuis*, demolished in 1879, and of yore built and inhabited by the famous Jacob Van Campen, the architect of the Townhall (palace) at Amsterdam. In this room the ancient decorations are, for the greater part, still to be seen; there is a bed-stead,

enriched with painted garlands and with three compartments in which fruit is represented. Under the central compartment stands the Spanisch motto: „El todo es nada” (every thing is nought). Over the eight little windows which once lighted up the room on either side there were as many paintings, of which some have been preserved. They represent „vanities” and scenes from the history of Hercules. This painting is attributed to Van Campen as well as the building of the hunting-lodge, which appears to have been founded about 1630.

Contiguous to this is the Hindelopen room, on the outside provided with penthouse and seats; within, the walls are ornamented with old tiles, whilst the gay furniture shows the peculiarities of the Hindelopen taste. But what, amidst these surroundings, most attracts attention, is the fine group of a lady from Hindelopen, looking with delight at her baby, carried by the nurse, whilst on her right a bigger infant clings to mother's dress.

Vehicles: two sedan-chairs from the 18th century, a pleasure-chariot, richly decorated, with painted panels, supposed to be from the hand of A. Schouman; ice-sledge, both from the 18th century; carriage (berlin) used by king Willem I; old-Dutch chaise, etc.

Mementos of the winter-quarters of the Dutch in Nova-Zembla. As is well known the expedition to the North under Jacob Van Heemskerk and Willem Barentsz. took place between 1596 and 1597; numbers of objects of various nature, probably considered useless to be carried back on the home-voyage, were left behind in the inhospitable island, where, nearly three centuries later, they were found, in 1871, by Captain E. Carelsen, of Hammerfest, and in 1876 by Mr. Charles Gardiner, of Goring (Oxfordshire) and presented by the latter to the Dutch Government. The objects are mentioned on the written lists placed near them

Somewhat further down right and left, all sorts of models relating to shipbuilding, coast-lighting, salvage and life-boat institutions, etc. High on the south wall: ship's flags taken from pirates, etc. of the Indian Archipelago. Further some old pictures in oil colours of former factories of the Dutch in Asia, as also a series of painted portraits of governors of the Rotterdam chamber of the East-India Company.

**Ecclesiastical
Architecture.****VIIIth. IXth and
Xth centuries.**No. 176 of the ground-
plan.

Ascending the south stairs of the inner court we come to a series of halls showing the development of ecclesiastical architecture from the earliest time up to the 15th century. 1) The first hall we enter is from the period of Charlemagne. The floor is imitated after that of the gallery in the Cathedral church at Aix-la-Chapelle. To the right there is a remarkable remnant from the ancient Egmont Abbey: it is a sculptured stone, tympanum, representing St. Peter with the keys of heaven and earth; kneeled on his right and left are represented Count Diederik of Holland and his mother Petronella, widow to Floris II. Of all the greatness and pomp of this celebrated Abbey, which, with its rare library, was destroyed in 1573, this stone is one of the few remnants. The altar on the south wall is an imitation of that in the old crypt of the St. Servatius' church at Maestricht, while the painting, as far as regards the upper part, has been borrowed from the Evangelarium of Egmont Abbey, preserved in the Royal Library at The Hague, from specimens of Ravenna Nola, and the lower part from a very old woven material (perhaps as early as the 4th century) preserved in the treasury or muniment room of the St. Servatius' church.

**Ecclesiastical
Architecture.****XIth and XIIth
century.**No. 175 of the ground-
plan.

This hall represents the type of the ecclesiastical architecture of the 11th and the early part of the 12th century; the door-posts and arches are borrowed from Rolduc Abbey of the year 1108. The painted ornamentation is imitated after that of the Romanesque portion of St. Servatius' at Maestricht and of the chapel of St. Ulrich near the „Kaiserhaus” at Goslar, from the latter part of the 11th to the early part of the 12th century, and after remains of wall paintings in the crypt of the cathedral at Chartres. The glass, fastened in lead, has

1) The particulars which follow now, are for the greater part derived from the „Description of the decoration of the halls of the Dutch Museum for History and Art at Amsterdam, by Jhr. Mr. Victor De Stuers”. Printed at The Hague at Belinfante Bros. 1887, further from accounts kindly given by Dr. P. J. H. Cuypers.



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been made according to the oldest specimens cited by Abbé Texier, in the „Annales Archéologiques” of Didron aîné.

In the centre of the hall stands a copy of the reliquary of St. Servatius. The original of gilt brass, richly ornamented with chasing, filigree, enamel and stones, is in the late-Romanesque style of the middle or the latter half of the 12th century.

Ecclesiastical

Architecture.

XIIth and XIIIth
century.

No. 174 of the ground-
plan.

The architecture of this hall is an imitation of that of Our Lady's Minsterchurch at Roermond, dating from the end of the 12th or the early part of the 13th century. The painted ornamentation is borrowed partly from this church, partly from the cathedral at Tournay; the floor is made after the remains of the one to be found in the gallery of Our Lady's Minsterchurch. The glass in lead is after samples from the 13th century, cited in the „Annales” of Didron. The window in burnt glass is a copy of part of a window from the church at Chartres; it represents the temptation of Christ by Satan, Christ on his way to the marriage feast at Cana, and Christ turning water into wine. This window was presented to the Museum in 1887 by the firm of Champigneulle at Paris, who restored the famous window of the cathedral at Chartres.

In the centre of the hall the eye is drawn to a reproduction of the tomb of Gerard III of Gueldres and his consort Margaret of Brabant in Our Lady's (Cf. picture 27) at Roermond. The two recumbent effigies are especially remarkable for the knowledge of the costume in the 13th century.

Ecclesiastical

Architecture

XIIIth century.

No. 173 of the ground-
plan.

The tracery, profiling and columns with capitals are imitated after those of the Cathedral at Utrecht. The painting is followed after that of the church of the Dominicans at Agen. The window, in glass fitted with lead, after one in the Cathedral at Cologne, is a present of Mr. F. Nicolas at Roermond; the one in burnt glass with figures was presented by Mr. Machhausen, painter on glass at Coblenz; the latter is a copy of a 13th century window, also in the Cathedral at Cologne.

**Ecclesiastical
Architecture.****XIVth century.**No. 172 of the ground-
plan.

The architecture has been derived from the 'Bovenkerk' at Kampen; the tracery and capitals, as also the glass fitted with lead, adorned with crowned hatchets — the arms of the sculptors' guild of that place, are exact imitations of specimens still extant from the 14th century. The painting of the vaulted ceiling is followed after remains of painting in the Cathedral at Freiburg in Brisgau, and in Our Lady's chapel in the Cathedral at Mayence. The figures next to the windows are reproductions of wall-painting in the now demolished church at Sevenum, in the see of Roermond; they represent the Apostles S.S. Peter, Andrew, James the Greater and Bartholomew, besides S.S. Barbara, Catharina, Apollonia and Agatha. 1)

In the hall there is an altar, derived from the church at Kidrich; the retable is enriched with painting from the Cologne school. Before the altar are placed carved oaken pews from the now demolished Little Church of Edam, and some very beautifully sculptured Gothic panels, taken from the organ of the church at Naarden. We especially draw attention to the beautiful carving of these panels.

**Ecclesiastical
Architecture.****XVth century.**No. 171 of the ground-
plan.

The little columns, tracery, profilings, etc. are made according to those in St. Michael's church at Zwolle. The glass fitted in lead is followed after fragments in the church of the Dominicans at Maestricht.

The painting of the ceiling is borrowed from parts which have been discovered at the restoration of the church of St. Nicholas; the figures are copies after those in Our Lady's choir of the Martin's church at Venlo.

**Ecclesiastical
Architecture.****XVth century.**Nos. 166 and 167 of
the ground-plan.

The southern portion of this hall shows an imitation of the capitals of the churches at Wouw, Nymegen, etc. The tracery and the painting of the ceiling are followed after those of St. Lucy's choir at Venlo and of the Parish

1) All the spaces on the wall next to the windows of the choir in the said church were ornamented with similar figures.

church at Blitterswyk. The painting on the south wall is a copy of the wall-painting of the year 1337 of the church of the Dominicans at Maestricht.

On the wall we see a fine Gothic pulpit with panels, in which there is Gothic carving with the Burgundian cross and fire-steel, originating from the convent at Uden, province of North-Brabant.

The north extremity of the hall shows ceiling paintings inspired by those of the 'Bovenkerk' at Kampen and of the church of St. James at Utrecht.

Near the north-east window there is a Gothic shrine for keeping the chrism.

In the centre of the hall: show-cases with mediaeval embossed and cast brass objects for church use, such as: candelabres, aquamanilae, etc.

**Ecclesiastical
Architecture.**

XIIIth century.

No. 168 of the ground-
plan.

This hall occupies part of the south-east pavilion. Somewhat modified with regard to dimension, it shows a reproduction of the 13th century chapel of Aduard Abbey in the province of Groningen. This chapel was built entirely of

brick, and a very defaced portion, which is used as a school, is still extant. The building is a very remarkable specimen of what, in the 13th century, could be constructed, exclusively with bricks. From it we can see what may be created out of a plain indigenous material, when it is wrought into profiled brickbats, ornamented with foliage or figures, enameled or glazed, and arranged with ingenuity and taste 1).

The glass fitted in lead, has been arranged after fragments from the same century, cited by Didron „Histoire de la Verrerie”. The painting has been followed after specimens and figures of the 13th century wall-painting in the nunnery at Gurk and after samples from churches on the Rhine, as from the church of Cunibert at Cologne. Especially note-worthy are the enameled green tiles in the walls; these have been copied from fragments of tiles found in the ancient chapel itself.

1) Compare on this chapel also „De Nederl. Kunstbode (Art-Journal), 1879.

**Ecclesiastical
Architecture,
XVIIth century.**
No. 165 of the ground-
plan.

The architecture of this hall carries the spectator back to the 17th century, viz. the time when Hendrik De Keyser and Vredeman De Vries formed a school, taking its inspirations from classical architecture. The windows on the westside are adorned with two curious old burnt glasses, one of which shows the arms of Alkmaar, and the other those of Hoorn; the latter represents the naval engagement on the Zuiderzee against the Spanish fleet under Bossu in 1573. On the north wall there are copies of the painting discovered in 1879 in the Great or St. Laurence' church at Rotterdam. To the right is seen the painting in the former chapel of the Barbers- and Surgeons' Guild there. When the said church was in 1572 transferred to the Reformed, this guild remained attached to its chapel. The altar was indeed broken out, but at that time too much taste and love of art prevailed to put up with a bare wall. The guild determined on having on the spot where the altar had stood a large wall-painting, which was found back in 1879. If the guild's patrons, Cosmos and Damianus, could no longer be the subject of this work of art, yet, as well the then prevailing religious feeling as the place where the painting was to appear, required its having a religious character. It was resolved, in elegant letters and in a rich frame, to write on the wall the parable of the good Samaritan, since it treats of the healing of wounds and the charitable care of a sufferer. The text ingeniously chosen by the guild is taken from St. Luke, Chapter X. The beautifully drawn frame evinces the style of the early part of the 17th century and calls to memory the elegant decorations of Vredeman De Vries; it is formed by a triumphal arch, of the Ionic order and placed on a broad cornice. On the head fantastic flourishes form a capping enriched with three vases filled with roses. A rich lambrequin and two corbels in the form [of female heads adorn the lower cornice. The emblems of the guild are to be seen in three different places: on either side three barber's basins are suspended on a projecting perch; at the bottom a comb and a pair of scissors are fastened to a depending ribbon. 1)

1) Compare on these wall-paintings, etc. in the church at Rotterdam „De Nederl. Kunstbode (Art-Journal), 1879.

To the left a copy of the painting on one of the pillars in the said church, in 1573 paid for by the guild of St. Severin, or of the weavers, at Rotterdam. The richly adorned cornice surrounds the text from the 1st epistle of Paul to the Corinthians, Chap. XIII; the whole is crowned by the guild's coat-of-arms, and a shuttle between two flowers of flax. Like the painting just now mentioned it was discovered in 1879.

One of the windows on the east side shows a curious, ancient burnt glass, representing the Stadholder Prince Maurice, kneeling. He raises his eyes to the word „Jehova,” which is indicated in Hebrew characters. At the top stands the Prince's escutcheon, surrounded by the Order of the Garter. This glass, taken from the convent of St. Agatha, appears at the time to have been presented to it by the Prince. The Principals of this convent presented it in their turn to the State, in behalf of the Museum. The reading desk ought properly not to stand here; it originates from the Society „Felix Meritis” and consequently is no pulpit; it dates from 1777.

On the wall: some ancient escutcheons taken from the church at Edam, a model in terra cotta of the tomb of Admiral Maerten Harpersz. Tromp, at Delft, etc. And herewith our walk through the division of Ecclesiastical Architecture takes an end.

Senate-house hall.

XIVth century.

Nos. 163 and 164 of
the ground-plan.

The halls now following represent the Domestic life of our ancestors. The remarkable ceiling with its solid oak rafters is imitated after the Senate-house at Sluis, dating from the year 1396. This building is the oldest well preserved Senate-house in Holland, the oldest monument testifying of the rise of our communities, the harbinger of the modern history of Holland. Against the north wall there is a Gothic oaken press, from one of the chapters at Utrecht; besides there are tapestry hangings from the 17th century, representing rural scenes in the manner of David Teniers. On the south side of the hall may be seen a cast of the beautiful and richly ornamented fire-place from the ancient 'Markiezenhof' (marquis court) at Bergen-op-Zoom, from the latter half of the 15th century. The sculpture represents: among other things,

St. Christophe carrying the child Jesus through the water, and beneath this the escutcheon of the magnificent Jan Van Glymes, Marquis of Bergen, surnamed „Jan mette lippen” (John with the lips), of whom it is recorded that he was the father of 50 children and died in 1494, as is attested by an old rhyme:

... „Had vyftich kinders, 't was mans ghetier,
Sterf duyst, vierhondert, tneghentich vier.” 1)

The show-cases in this hall contain all sorts af earthen bottles and cans from the 15th, 16th and 17th century. The collections of stone bottles of Jhr. Dr. J. P. Six and of the Royal Antiquarian Society are arranged here in separate show-cases.

Senate-house hall. The ceiling of this hall, as well as the chimney, **XVth century.** is an imitation of those in the Senate-house at Nos. 161 and 162 of Zwolle, which was built by the architect Master the ground-plan. Berent in 1447. The two painted blazons before the fire-place are imitated after those adorning a mantle piece at the Castle of Loevesteyn; one of them is the coat-of-arms of Philip the Fair, Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Count of Holland, etc., afterwards King of Spain; above the escutcheon may be read his defying device: *quy vouldra*; the other one is that of Albert, Duke of Saxony and Stadholder General of the Netherlands, in which dignity he obtained Loevesteyn as a security, which, however, afterwards was cancelled and instead of which he got the hereditary Stadholdership of Friesland as far as the Lauwers as a feof; the little escutcheons over them are those of Austria and Spain. This painting dates probably between 1491 and 1495. 2) The chiselled escutcheons with a silver cross represent the coat-of-arms of Zwolle. The bar before it is enriched with very old lions couchant, dogs, cats, monkeys, etc., carved of oak-wood and which support escutcheons with blazons of the Dutch provinces, but the painting of which is

1) Had fifty children, it was the man's thriving,
Died one thousand four hundred and ninety four.

2) Cf. Van Dam van Brakel. The origin of Loevestein and Monnikenland. Gorinchem 1856. 8°, 45—47.



VESTIBULE AND KITCHEN; 17TH CENTURY.

much damaged; these figures have come from the old court of Holland at The Hague. At the north side of the hall there is a hexagonal stove of German pottery from the early part of the 16th century, with painted scenes from the life of Samson, executed in blue, yellow and pink colours. On the wall there are Gobelins of the Burgundian period and others from the 1st half of the 16th century. In the middle of the hall: show-cases with fine wrought iron, as: keys, locks, knockers, bands, etc.; articles of tin, or brass, and caskets, of which some have a leather covering and metal bands, and others are ornamented with inlaid work. Before leaving this hall particular attention is required for the touch-stone top of a table artistically inlaid with pearl-mother by Dirck Van Ryswyck, an Amsterdam artist who flourished in the middle of the 17th century and whose magnificent works have been sung by Joost Van den Vondel.

Vestibule and kitchen.

On the walls: Old Delft tiles in colours, and representations in Delft earthenware tiles.

XVIIth century.

The doorposts have nice carpenter's work enriched with wood-carvings from the latter half of the 17th century; the western doorpost is

No. 158 of the ground-plan. from the house called „Keulen” (Cologne) on the Main market at Rotterdam, where in the early part of that century the renowned printing-office of Van Waesberghe was established. In the kitchen we see a winding staircase with a very nicely carved baluster. Over the door there is a carved panel, probably originally a sign-board, representing an ancient post-chaise. Further a fire-place from the 17th century with an iron crook (pot-hook with cramp).

Pavillion hall.

No. 157 of the ground-plan. By an iron gate, a remarkable product of modern forge-work, we now enter the eastern pavillion-hall, containing among other things

all sorts of gold and silver objects of very costly nature.

On the wall are suspended the renowned Middelburg tapestry hangings made by Jan De Maecht, dating from the latter part of the 16th century; one represents the damage done by the Zeelanders to the fortifications of the Spaniards at the siege of Zieriksee in 1576, the subject of the other is the attack of the Zeelanders on the



OLD-DUTCH BEDROOM;
middle of the 17th century.

Spanish fleet under Sancho D'Avila, between Beveland and Walcheren in 1573. The border of these carpets is conspicuous for the ingeniousness and elegance of the drawing.

In the then following turning show-case are exhibited all sorts of small objects in silver, as spoons, trinkets, etc.

The glass-ware is contained in five show-cases.

Placed together are: 1^o. cut and cast drinking glasses; among the former there is a glass of great age — perhaps as early as the 12th century — the so-called „Hedwig glass”, on which shapes of animals are cut in relief. These shapes seem to point at a Byzantine origin; similar glasses are only found in the collections at Breslau and at Nurenberg.

2^o. German cylindric beakers of green glass, richly ornamented with painted arms, the greater part of them from the 16th and the early part of the 17th century, as also Dutch rummers of the 17th century.

3^o. Venetian glass and what, in former centuries, has been produced, under that name, in Holland.

4^o. Glasses with etched and dotted portraits and ornaments; some of these, such as that by A. Schouman, are exceedingly fine. In the north-east corner of the hall there is a turning case with objects in gold and silver, a few of which are of Indian origin.

The three cases following contain the most remarkable beakers and bumpers, etc., of silver, gilt silver, and gold. Among these the most noteworthy are: three beautifully wrought chalices of the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries; the two former from the old Minster church at Utrecht. If these objects have chiefly an artistic value, others are important as historical relics, such as the silver drinking cup from Dirk Schey, on which is engraved his adventure on December 29 and 30, 1626. This plain boatman gained renown by his expedition from Cologne, in a boat specially arranged by him for the occasion. Amidst frequent dangers and along hostile towns, he succeeded in carrying down the Rhine and safely taking to Holland, besides a number of valuable things, a very considerable sum of money destined for the Spanish garrisons of the neighbouring towns. For this extraordinary feat the Stadtholder Frederick Henry presented him and his companions with the booty taken, and besides



OLD-DUTCH BEDROOM
of the 17th century.

made him, as the planner of the expedition, a ship's captain to the Admiralty of Amsterdam. Afterwards he assisted in the taking of Schenkenschans and died at an advanced age. His great-grandson was Vice-Admiral Gilles Schey. — Beaker of the chapter of St. Mary at Utrecht, of 1686. — Reliquary of gilt brass, in the form of a human head, 14th century, — Embossed drinking vessel with the portrait of Willem Courten, in prison; the inscription is to the following purport: On March 2, 1567 the Duke of Alva intended to take away Ghuillame Courten's life, but God has given victory by his spouse Marghuerita, March 29, 1567 ¹⁾. — Tankard and salver from the town of Flushing, of about 1608. — Beaker of Voorne with lid and enameled ornamentation. — Embossed silver gorget of St. George's guild at Stryp, 17th century. — Drinking horn of the Mainskippers' guild at Stavoren of 1538. — Gold cup presented to H. Swaerdecroon in 1729. — Gold cup presented to captain Cornelis Schryver in 1724.

In a separate closet: an embossed silver image representing Atlas bearing the globe. On the pedestal there is an embossed plate with Mercury and the shepherd Argus. This exquisite piece was wrought by the celebrated Paulus Van Vianen in 1610 and was bequeathed to the Museum by Mrs. Tirion *née* Scheltes, in 1855.

The central show-case contains the silver objects ceded by the city of Amsterdam as a loan. Among them are conspicuous the drinking-horns and beakers of the Cross-bow shooting-house and of the old guilds of the Arquebusiers and of St. Sebastian; the drinking-horn with St. George on horseback is the same which figures on B. Van der Helst's celebrated picture „Civic-guard banquet.” Further are note-worthy nicely wrought chains of the Arquebusiers' guild, badges, etc.

In the third show-case, besides a number of Silver objects of art of different nature, our attention is especially called to five high reliefs in silver by Mathias Melin, an almost unknown Dutch artist from the first quarter of the 17th century; they represent episodes from the life of the Italian general Johannis Baptista Spinola.

The turning show-case in the north-west corner of the hall contains

1) This Courten's portrait has been noted above, page 81.



OLD-DUTCH ROOM WITH CYLINDRICAL VAULT;
of the 17th century.

a beautiful collection of Cloisonné, Enamel and Miniatures, on metal, ivory, etc., from the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th centuries.

In the other two show-cases are exhibited electro-typic reproductions, manufactured by the firm of Elkington & Co., after elsewhere extant beakers, tankards, chargers, etc. in precious metal, excelling by beauty of outline and artistic embossing.

Hall. This apartment, representing an old-Dutch bed-room of the middle of the 17th century, forms No. 150 of the ground-plan. an exceedingly picturesque whole, especially the old-fashioned fire-place with the surrounding objects. (Cf. plate No. 29). In the show-case there are some objects of art in terra-cotta from different periods; in a separate glass case there is a full length statuette of Bilderdyk by J. Th. Stracké.

Hall. Following the dotted line of the plan we here No. 156 of the ground-plan. see cases with nicely inlaid ornamentation and the oaken lining of a room from the 17th century, burnt glasses with coats-of-arms and scenes in tiles, one of which represents the Delf-ware trade.

Hall. The chimney and oak lining date from the No. 155 of the ground-plan. year 1626 and are from a house at Dordrecht. The ceiling painted in compartments, from the latter half of the 17th century, representing Morning and Evening, formerly adorned the bedroom of Mary, eldest daughter to king James II of England and consort to Willem III, Prince of Orange, afterwards king of England; it was taken from the former residence of the Stadholders on the 'Binnenhof' at The Hague. The gold-leather hangings are from the same time. (Cf. picture No. 30).

Hall. The chimney and lining in timberwork are No. 154 of the ground-plan. from the first half of the 17th century. The portion to the right is from a house at Zalt-Bommel; that to the left from Brouwershaven, and is a present of Mr. F. J. Hallingse. The beautifully painted wooden cylindrical vault is from one of the apartments at the 'Binnenhof' at The Hague, that

of Mary Stuart, Princess Royal of England, daughter to king Charles I of England and consort to Willem II, Prince of Orange. The gold-leather hangings are from the latter half of the 17th century and the furniture from the same time. (Cf. picture No. 31).

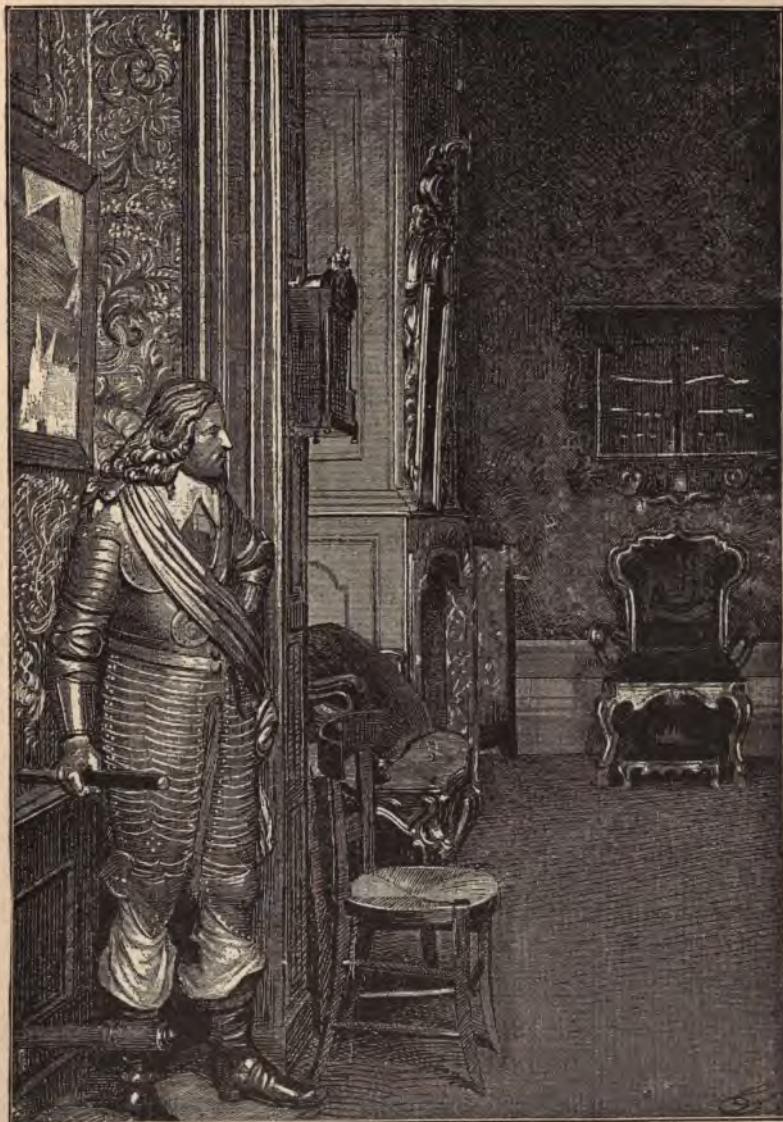
Hall. The lining in timberwork is from the latter part of the 17th century and was taken from No. 153 of the ground- plan. the demolished house at The Hague, formerly belonging to Constantyn Huygens, consecutively Secretary to three Princes of Orange, Frederik Hendrik, Willem II and Willem III; the house has originally been built by Jacob Van Campen. The blue silk material in the compartments of the timberwork deserves to be noticed. The ceiling, painted by Gérard De Lairesse (1640—1711), represents Apollo and Aurora, and was presented by Mr. W. F. Piek.

On the wall we see a weather-glass with dainty carving, in which the arms of the Republic and of the 7 Dutch provinces have been introduced, and which was manufactured by Langkamp in 1709. — Among the furniture there is a black wooden closet, inside enriched with painted panels, representing Adam and Eve in Paradise.

Hall with historical relics. The painted ceiling dates from the latter half No. 152 of the ground- plan. of the 17th century, and was taken from the Stadholder's palace at Leeuwarden; the gold-leather hangings are from the 18th century.

Among the historical relics the following deserve attention: the clothes of the Princes Ernest Casimir, Henry Casimir and Willem Frederik, as also two pistols having belonged to the latter, exhibited in a case in the wall, further the violet dressing-gown stitched with silver flowers, used by Willem III, Prince of Orange and King of England (b. 1650, † 1702); with it there is the under-waistcoat worn by this prince on his deathbed, etc.

The show-case in the middle of the hall contains among other objects the following curiosities, a silver chalice, paten, gold ring and fragment of a crozier, found in the grave of Bernulph, Bishop of Utrecht, deceased in 1054. — Lock of the hair of Jaqueline of Bavaria, Countess of Holland (b. 1401, † 1436). — Gold Beggars'



HALL WITH HISTORICAL RELICS.

medal and wood Beggars' bowl. — Bible and gold chain with medal, according to tradition from Lieutenant-Admiral-General De Ruyter. — Lock of the hair of Vice-Admiral Cornelis Evertsen. — Idem of the Stadholder Willem IV, Prince of Orange. — Gold box with a piece of gold-ore on the lid, presented to this Prince by the West-India Company. — Gilt silver regal crown, present of the Duke of York, afterwards King James II of England, to a negro-chief on the coast of Guinea, and captured there by De Ruyter. — Red velvet bag, used by the Grand-Pensionary Johan De Witt, to keep state-papers. — Spectacles of Dominus A. Geesteranus. — Portrait of the Lieutenant of the Navy J. C. J. Van Speyk, and fragments of the wood and flag of the gun-boat in which he had himself blown up, Febr. 5, 1831. — Pewter milkjug, etc., used by Lieutenant-General D. H. Baron Chassé, during the defense of the citadel at Antwerp against the French army in 1832.

In the hall: Fine oaken press in rococo style, from the 18th century. 1) — Chair said to have been used by Johan Van Oldenbarneveldt. — Chair of state with the carved arms of Holland, Zeeland and West-Friesland. — Chair of Lieutenant-General Baron Chassé, used in the citadel of Antwerp, 1832. — On the wall, in a glazed frame: fragments of the mantle of Hugh Grotius. (Cf. picture No. 32).

Hall.

No. 151 of the ground-plan.

The painted ceiling is from the latter part of the 17th century, and represents a prince, conducted by Mars to Jupiter. The mantelpiece, taken from a house at Amsterdam, is a present of Mr. A. B. Geels. The gold-leather hangings date from the 18th century. In this hall there are four chairs of state with the arms of the Stadholder Prince Willem V, and on the wall there is a carved wooden gun-rack, from the Governor-General of the Dutch Indies, Swaerdecroon. The eastern portion of 151 forms a separate room. The wooden wall-lining is Chinese work from the latter half of the 17th century; it formerly adorned an apartment in the palace of the Friese Stadholders at Leeuwarden.

1) The wooden image of the Stadholder Willem II represented on picture No. 32, formerly in the recess of the Dutch Museum, is now placed in the eastern vestibule.

Hall. In this hall there is a carved gun-rack of No. 146 of the ground-plan. Asiatic origin, with the arms of the family Tromp, originating from the family Van Beresteyn, and primitively having belonged to Maerten Harpertsz. Tromp 1). The weapons are in part of European and in part of Asiatic make. The show-case contains a number of images and other objects of bronze, for the greater part from the 17th and the 18th century, but among which some of mediaeval origin, as also some fine medallions in lead from the 17th century.

Hall. The Gothic lining of oak timberwork and the No. 147 of the ground-plan. cupboards on the wall are from the 15th century; on the carved wooden covering (modern reproduction after samples from that time) there are ten various bronze images, said to represent Counts and Countesses of Holland; they date from the 15th century and belong to the city of Amsterdam, being in its possession since 1690. It does not appear to us an unlikely guess that these master-pieces of the art of founding metal take their origin from a mediaeval tomb of a prince or princess of the 15th century, formerly perhaps having figured in the ruined Abbey of Egmont. As is proved by some monuments of that time still extant elsewhere, figures of a similar dimension are seen placed in niches on the side panels of such tombs.

The chimney hewn in stone is from the same time; it is from a house in the province of Utrecht, probably from the castle of Loener-sloot, and was presented by Mr. S. Muller Fzn. LL.D. — Iron plate of a hearth from the early part of the 16th century. — Among the

1) The escutcheon with the inscription Maerten Harpertsz. Tromp Adm'l, evidently dates from the latter part of the 17th century, and therefore has been added a long time after the great commander's death, perhaps by his grandson and namesake Mr. Maerten Harpertsz. Tromp, b. at Delft, April 10, 1659; d. March 5, 1708, Common Councillor at Delft (1691), Alderman (1695—1700), Treasurer of the main Fishery, and Deputy to the States council (1701). He had no issue of his marriage with Catharine Beyer; his sister Dina Cornelia Tromp was married to Thomas Christiaensz. Van Beresteyn and by that the escutcheon may have come in the possession of the family Van Beresteyn. (Cf. Notes and information concerning the family Van der Tromp, or Tromp in „Rotterdamsche Historiebladen.”)

presses in Gothic style excels a fine oak closet standing in the middle of the hall, formerly in the alms-house at Alkmaar, of yore founded by Pieter Claessoon Palinck and Josina Van Foreest. This beautiful piece of furniture belongs to the Roy. Archeological Society. A Gothic iron chandelier from the 15th century and wall tapestry of the 16th century complete the furniture of this apartment. (Cf. plate No. 33).

Hall.

No. 148 of the ground-plan. The chimney with a nicely carved oaken frieze is in the style of the *Renaissance*. The corbels (representing Adam and Eve) are casts after those of Maerten Van Rossum's house at Zalt-Bommel, early part of the 16th century. The iron plate of the hearth is from 1592, and the hearth-stones with ornamentation in relief are imitated from models from the latter part of 16th century. Over the chimney, a picture from the early part of the 17th century, represents a family seated at table.

In the show-case we see a collection of wooden carved images and other objects among which excel: a pair of little bellows from the 15th century, on which, in sculpture, the flight to Egypt is represented, — chessmen from the 16th, and an image, representing a rat-catcher, from the latter half of the 17th century.

Hall.

No. 149 of the ground-plan. The fire-place, the pilasters and corbels of which are cast after those of Maerten Van Rossum's house at Zalt-Bommel, is of the first half of the 16th century. The iron plate of the hearth dates from 1541; the hearth-stones are from the 16th and the two Roman soldiers, in Delft tiles, are from the 17th century. The lining in timberwork opposite the window matches the chimney; that near the exit of the hall has chiselled scenes from the history of Loth, from the marriage-feast of Peleus and Thetis, and from the judgment of Paris; it is executed in the style of the *Renaissance*, is from a house at Enkhuizen, and belongs to the Roy. Archeological Society. — Bedstead enriched with fine carving, latter half of the 16th century, the property of Jhr. Dr. J. P. Six.

In the show-case is exhibited a rather interesting collection of ivory



HALL WITH MEDIAEVAL FURNITURE.

carving from the 15th to the 18th century; noteworthy are: a fragment of a crozier from the 15th century, images and bas-reliefs by F. De Bossuit, G. Van Opstal and J. B. Xavery, etc.

National Normalschool. The National Normalschool for teachers of drawing is established on the upper floor in the north-east part of the National Museum. It aims at training teachers of freehand-, architectural- and machine drawing, and of modelling. The complete course lasts three years; the fee amounts to f 30.—. Every pupil, who having followed the entire course, obtains a diploma after having passed an end-examination, is presented with a sum of f 100.—. The school is under the direction of Mr. W. B. G. Molkenboer.

National school for Art applied to Industry. It is established on the upper floor in the north-west part of the Museum and furnishes instruction in the applying of architecture, sculpture and painting to the various branches of industry, and in artistic needle-work. The complete course lasts four years. The fee is f 30.—. The school is under the direction of Mr. J. R. De Kruyff.

Visitors of the schools, apply for admission to the Directors of these institutions.

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